HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,359—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905 (Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Dec	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9300
1906.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6582
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6985
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6582
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9303
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10589
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9300
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,536	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,659	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	23rd Mar, 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	6th Jan. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 295. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "Lhasa," 2,171 tons, on SATURDAY, the 17th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "Dumra," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "Vita," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "Kerbela," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S.S. "Kapurthala," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,000 tons, on or about 16th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "Scindia," 2,800 tons, on or about 15th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken ove at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received fo Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowe Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,261	22nd Dec. 1904
†† OSKLA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
†† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Coffedani	7,508	29th Mar. 1905

†† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

GREEN'S
OF
BOMBAY
SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.
THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE
HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,
ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

EXHIBITION
THIS MONTH AND AFTER.
A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH:
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY,
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and 1 lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
AND
THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
NEXT.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE

WESTMINSTER

GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.
(from London)
will appear as above.

THE PARTY CONSISTS OF
TWELVE ARTISTES
including
FOUR BOY SOPRANO SOLOISTS
FOUR BOY SOPRANO SOLOISTS
London Cathedral Choristers.

The Programmes presented will include
A UNIQUE COLLECTION
from the
NATIONAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND IRELAND and WALES,
comprising
GLEES, MADRIGALS,
PART—SONGS, CATCHES,
BALLADS and
HUMOROUS MUSICAL
SKETCHES.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plans of Reserved Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A SPECIAL MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN FOR CHILDREN
Admission to all Parts of Hall 1 Rs. Adults as usual
Souvenir Books of Words on Sale at the Hall.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
Doors open 9 P. M.
Concert 9-30 P. M. Carriages 11-15 P. M.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the PUBLIC VISITING the BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION is again drawn to the desirability of BRINGING EXTRA SERVANTS with them to facilitate the calling up of their carriages when they desire to leave. It is not practicable for the Police on duty to send for carriages.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1904.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and Distribution of Prizes will take place in the school at Mahim, on SATURDAY the 17th December, 1904 at 4 P.M. The Hon'ble Sir JAMES MONTEATH, K.C.S.I has kindly consented to preside. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

R. FAIRNIE,
Honorary Secretary.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS (*Verbal offers) for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906 will be received by the Ordnance officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to 12 NOON on the 9th January, 1905:

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120 and 2121 of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Arsenal Bombay any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. commencing from 20th December 1904.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY the 9th January 1905. Tenderers are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M (Sundays and holidays excepted)

W. WALKER, Captain R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Temporary charge
Bombay Arsenal 12th December 1904

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets, Rs. 2 per ticket, for Admission on the day of the opening Ceremony. Rs. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1889.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 22nd Instant, for the Purchase of Castor Cake (2500 tons, more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year 1905.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed, and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. H. ADDIS,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, 13th December 1904

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c, AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS,

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G I P Railway Messrs, MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, at 2 p.m, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of the BRITANIA MILLS, which was advertised to take place on Monday, the 19th instant, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs, BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th December, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 VARIETIES OF PALMS AND OTHER RARE PLANTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 7 a. m., each day Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road opposite the Government Band Quarters and near the Police Chowkey, about 100 varieties of rare palms, crotons, lilies, ferns, alocacia, begonia asparagus dracena, merants, English, China, Madras, and School of Art pots, Garden Lawn swings etc, the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN BORAH STREET AND NOWROJI ROAD AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the estate of Nasserwanjee Nowrojee Kanga, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, the undermentioned properties in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in suit No, 701 of 1903;—

LOT NO, 1 AT 3 P. M.;

(a). All that piece of Fazandari ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Borah Street, Lower Colaba, in the Sub-district of Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53 under A Ward No 723 and street No. 9, containing by admeasurement 36 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Esoo Laxman, on the west by the said Borah Street, on the north partly by a passage and the house of Gunnoo Dhowji and on the south partly by a passage and the house of Suckee, widow of Bhewa Colee.

(b). All that piece of Fazandari ground, situate at Sirali Colaba, in Borah street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 54 under A Ward No. 722 Street Nos 5-7, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Mooljee, Veljee on the west by the said Borah Street, on the north by the passage and house of the said Nasserwanjee Nowrojee Kanga and on the south by the gully and house of Jeewanjee Hormasji.

LOT NO.2 AT 3-15 P. M.

All that piece of ground, together with two shops standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Road, in Lower Colaba, in the registration Sub-district of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.30 under A Ward No. 774, and Street No. 168, containing by admeasurement 30 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by a passage about 3 feet in width common to this property and by the adjoining property, on the south by the Nowrojee Mahal, on the east by the sweeper's passage common to this property and to other property of Maneckbai, on the west by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Eduljee Nowrojee.

LOT NO, 3 AT 4-30 P. M,

All that piece of Fazandari ground with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Eduljee Nowrojee Road and Hamali Street, in Lower Colaba, in the Sub-District of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 under A ward Nos. 631 and Street No.2-23, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Eduljee Nowjee Maskiwalla, on the west by the house of Ganoo Dharmajee, on the north by the Hamaiwady Lane, and on the south by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Patel, attorneys to the vendors at their Office at Century Building Hornby Road or to the Unersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No.3 Walkeshwar Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters and near the Police Chowkey the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture made to order Lobo and Hanging & Q lamps, tea table ornaments, pictures carpets English built rubber tyred invalid phaeton by Windower, rubber tyred brougham, Hungarian Greyhorse, 5 years old, Hungarian single harness, bay waler horse, harmonium specially ordered out from England, Workshop tools, worktables and cabinet, Gents Humber free wheel bicycle in very good order etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BAMBOOS, &c.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Mazagon Mill and close to the Wright at Tank Bunder by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rustomjee Framjee Mehta, an insolvent, who traded under the name of Framjee Rustomjee and Co., the following in convenient lots to suit purchasers' viz:—Sawn and unsawn teak squares, boards and planks of different sizes, bamboos, wood in stands, vanji, scale with weights, etc., the above is on view.

Offers for the undermentioned salvage will be received upto Saturday the 17th instant and not upto Thursday the 22nd inst as announced in the previous advertisements.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

By order of the committee of Adjustment of the above Mill Fire-Loss, private offers for the purchase of the Salvage of the undermentioned machinery, viz:—

114 roller cards
19 flat cards
26 mules
23 drawing frames
12 slubbing frames.
19 intermediate frames
42 rowing frames
34 ring frames
3 winding frames
2 doubling frames
76 reels
7 bundling presses

with accessories, shafting, gearing, pedestals pulleys, &c., &c.

Also about 252 cast iron columns, will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, the 17th inst. The committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any other offer.

For further particulars as to weights &c., and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs Kemp & Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also several pieces by Wimbridge, such as mahogany telescopic, dining table mirror, back sideboard, rich glassware, old real porcelain china, pianoforte drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs lined velvet and silk tapestry, ottoman marbletop tables and teapoys, chiffoniers and cabinets lamps Brussels carpet brass double bedstead teak bedstead made to order single and double palmy sha, library book case, dressing and wash hand tables oil painting on porcelain "butterfly," oil paintings and engravings Parian figures pair of gilt piers glasses from the Paris Exhibitions, sewing machine nearly new, ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, English made single and double harness gas lamps, English and French clocks striking quarter and half hours, valuable library of set of Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Books, set of Bombay Gazetteer set of Chamber's Encyclopædia, old chinaware, English built rubber tyred mailphaet on by morgan, roses and other garden sets, the property of J. M. Framji Patel Esq and a Parsee Doctor

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Bungalow, the property of a Parsee Gentleman, proceeding to Calcutta, consisting of valuable and neat household furniture made to order by Davjee Canjee, such as minor back cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets and brackets, hall sofas, ottomon, chairs, double almyra, vase lamps, real Chubb's iron safe 24 by 18 by 18 inches on stand, brass five light Hinks' revolving and sliding lamp, open faced gold watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, specially brought from England, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO,
Bombay, 14th December, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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R. NICOLL,
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Esplanade, Road Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

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WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 13.

Tuesday.—The depression in the Southwest Punjab yesterday is to-day lying over the Central districts and has decreased slightly in intensity. Rain and snow have fallen in the Kashmir Himalayas and a few light showers of rain in the adjacent Submontain districts. Preliminary reports are small and Srinagar, Sonemarg and Murree half an inch. The barometer has fallen briskly and skies are overcast in the Kashmir Himalayas where the weather continues unsettled and more precipitation may be expected. The whether will probably be fine else where though a few local showers are possible in the hills and Submontain districts of Upper India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Jaipur and Bangalore and slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 17°, but is in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 7° in excess of normal at Ajmer, Neemuch, Indore, Sauger, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa Nagpur and Akola, and the minimum 5° to 15° in excess in many places to the north of Latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Khandwa and the lowest 52° at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled generally everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Merton Hall, 2773 tons, Captain J Prowse will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Parque Eden, 441 tons, Captain G Souter arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius 30th September in ballast.

THE steamer Kinley, 2431 tons, Captain F H Parker arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta, 2nd December with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Blakemoor, 2468 tons, Captain C A Bruhn arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Shields 11th November in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 700 tons, Captain H Trouson sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2937 tons, Captain W L Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 7th November with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2563 tons, Captain H McClelland arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 25th November via Coast ports with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1468 tons, Captain J D Grand will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and Mr H Kape, Mr S Bromley, 2 natives and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Blakemoor s	Bruhn	Shields, Nov 11
	Wardha s	McClelland..	Calcutta, Nov 25
	Kinley s	Parker	Calcutta, Dec 2
	Edna (bge)	Soutar	Mauritius, Sept 29
13	Jumna s	Stewart.....	Calcutta, Nov 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Moravia s	Gerrick.....	Trieste, &c
13	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Merton Hall, Prowse, for Karachi
" Kerbella, Grand, for Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Weissenfels, for Hongkong, &c
" Blakemoor, for Barcelona
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana left London on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Macleod left Liverpool on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Oceania arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 10th instant,

The Sardinia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 11th instant,

The Macedonia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 12th instant and may be expected here on the 21st instant daybreak.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 14.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company—
Wednesday 5-30 p m Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
Thursday 6-30 a m Colaba North Fort 6th B L gun drill,

No 2 Company—
Thursday 8-45 p m Nesbit Lane Head-Qrs Squad drill and Proficiency Class.
Saturday parade will be notified hereafter.

K E Coy—
Thursday at 7 p m Parade at No 8 Hummum Street Fort for Lecture.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 14.

1 "A" and "C" Companies will parade to-day (Wednesday the 14th instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifle and side Arms.

2 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m to-day (Wednesday) the 14th instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms

3 "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m to-day (Wednesday) the 14th instant Dress—Plain Clothes

4 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day (Wednesday) the 14th instant Infantry Drill Part II Paras 176 to 181 will be practised

5 There will be drill for Recruits on Thursday the 15th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p m

6 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible and at Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

4 The following gunners have joined and are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 5889 Vol B Honey; No 5890 Vol J Gillespie; No 5891 Vol A Whittle; No 5893 Vol B Waterlow; No 5894 Vol H Hogan; No 5895 Vol G Swingler and No 5053 Vol V Casling.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE—For he Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARBHAYA—December 13, at her residence, Wetropp House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Harkoovarbai, beloved wife of Mr. Muljee Bhawandas Barbhaya, and the eldest daughter of the late Sir Mungaldass Nathubhai, Kt. C. S. I. Deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends and relatives. Cothamna ceremony at her residence on Thursday the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE.

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water 3-34m., 4-1a. Low water, 10-8m., 9-26a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Ayurved Vidyalaya, conferring distinctions, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 30 p. m.

Westminster Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.

Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade 9 P. M.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this orphanage Shett Bhagwandas Bhagla Rs. 701, Shett Vasanji Muraji Rs. 51, Mukadum Thaker Premji Rs. 36-12, and Shett Sheoji Muraji Rs. 5.

FIRE IN FORT.—Yesterday evening a fire broke out in a tent opposite the Gaiety Theatre. Information was at once given to the fire brigade stations, and the Fort fire engine immediately repaired to the scene of the fire, and put out the flames in no time. The fire originated from the bursting of a kerosine lamp. The tent belonged to the Persian Club, and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

CALENDARS.—Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., of Edinburgh, the distillers of the "O. V. G." and "Special Reserve" brands of Whisky have issued through their Agents Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., a handsome coloured Pictorial Calendar, representing His Imperial Majesty, Edward VII. trooping the colours of the Scots Guards on the Horse Guards Parade.—We have received from the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Limited, a useful calendar along with a pocket diary.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Francis Duncan McAlpin, a partner in the firm of Messrs. McAlpin and Huggett, as saddle, harness and boot makers, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, charged one William Butler, a native Christian and a shoemaker formerly a servant in the factory with criminal breach of contract. Mr. Olivera, pleader appeared for the complainant. It appeared that on the 23rd July last the accused was employed in the complainant's factory as a shoe-maker and in consideration of the work he did he received from his employers several advances of money from time to time. On the 1st instant there was due by him a balance of Rs. 31-3 from the advances made to him. But from that date the accused had not attended the workshop. On the 5th instant the complainant learnt that the accused had taken service at Messrs. Dunnett and Co. He was served with a notice asking him to resume work at the old factory and discharge the advances made to him. But a mendacious reply was all that the complainant got from the accused. As the complainant and the accused desired to have the case settled amicably the Magistrate ordered the accused to rejoin the complainant's firm as a shoe-maker until he discharged the amount of advances made to him viz. Rs. 31-3.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Anaji an old offender was charged with house breaking and theft of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs.35, belonging to one Bhaichund Dharsey, a dealer in sugar. The evidence showed that the complainant kept his shop at Girgaum Back Road. He locked the shop at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening and went out. On his return about two hours after he found the door of the shop open, the till forced open, and the cash abstracted therefrom. He went to report the theft to the police station, where he found the accused in police custody with the money and a piece of cloth which was also missed from the till. It appeared that the accused after committing the theft was going along Kandawady, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman and as he could not account for the cash found on his person, he was taken to the police station. From further enquiries it appeared that the accused had broken into a wood depot at Dana Bunder and stolen a coat belonging to one Kanji Nensey. The coat contained a watch and a pair of spectacles valued at Rs. 16 and was stolen by the accused from a peg in the depot where it had been left hanging. The watch and spectacles were recovered by the police from two Marwaries with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to an aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months and to receive twenty stripes.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	= + 1-16
2 do. Rentes	£98 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 3-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 5-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	60 1-4	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'15	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20'37 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'86 3-4	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' right Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months, sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 ½ per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 15 13-16 N.-D., buyers quiet.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 1 1-2 value

WHEAT—Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,410,000

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 34 3-8, D-J, done easter

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 5-8

ARRIVALS—Steamers Othello Wasterburg

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Goat skins sold 1,052,000. Quiet prices easier. Goat skins Madras 1d. lower Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day. Good demand at advance prices.

Sheep skins Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. higher
do Madras 1d. to 1 1-2d. higher.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull, Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·17—1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports nill. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·11	4·16	4·20
+1	+3	+2
March-April	April-May	May-June.
4·21	4·26	4·29
+2	+1	+1
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·31	4·34	4·34
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	50,000
Do. last year	53,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	8'00
Futures, month of December	7·53—4
Do. do. March	7·77—1
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 5-8
Futures, month of March	7·69—2
Do. do, June	7·83—3
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 12th December, 1904:—

Cotton	20,556 bales.
Wheat	33,774 cwts.
Linseed	18,818 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,709 "
Gingellyseed	24,151 "
Poppyseed	385 "
Groundnuts	83 "
Castorseed	651 "
Rice	13,519 "
Myrabollams	1,113 "
Cottonseed	39,148 "
Mowraseed	2 074 "
Gram	3,196 "
Jowar	32,381 "
Maize	539 "

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 13.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 4 1-16d.	
Bank Demand		1s- 4 3-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d.	
Do 6 dc dc		1s. 4 13-32d.	
French Francs	3 do do	170 3-4	
Marks	3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	135 1-2	
Shanghai	30 do do	193	
Japan	30 do do	148	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'0
1st Settlement 5th January	97'14
Money Market,—Tone easy.	

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th	October	5 do
Bank of Bengal do	10th	November	6 do
Bank of Madras do	6th	July	4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed,—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 10 0

Rapeseed,—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 12 to 14
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 13

Poppyseed,—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 10

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 to 25

GINGELLYSEED,—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish..... Rs. 36
15 per cent Mixed..... Rs. 35 1-2
25 per cent " ..... Rs. 34 1-2 to 35
50 per cent " ..... Rs. 33 1-2
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 31

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	62,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
4·08	4·13	
—3	—3	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·17	4·21	4·23
—3	—3	—3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·26	4·28	4·31
—3	—3	—3
	Aug. Sept,	
	4·31	
	—3	

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. There is some enquiry for ready cotton, but forward we bear of little doing. The Sutta market is steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	180	170	...	25 Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	177	167	...	25 Jan.
Comravatee description (M.G.)	195	189	...	25 Dec.
Do do	192	186	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	187	182		25 Dec,
Do. do.	184	179		25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	196	190	...	25 Dec.
Karanja do. do. do.	193	187	...	25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	198	192	...	25 Dec.
Do.	195	189	...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	224	...	214	15/25 Mar.
Algaon (M. G.) ...	...	189	184	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	186	181	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	183	173	...	25 Dec.
Do.	179	169	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	178	168	...	25 do.
Nagpur and Kamptee ...	200	194	...	25 Dec.
Do.	197	191	...	25 Jan.

"ALWAYS AILING."

BUT NOT SICK ENOUGH TO KEEP TO BED.

WHAT a lot of people there are "always ailing," but not sick enough to keep to bed. How do you know them?

By their pale, sallow faces, dull eyes and hopeless appearance—thin in face and body, and always alarmed at their condition.

They will tell you their backaches, that their head and limbs ache; that they have no energy—are rheumatic, nervous, and irritable; can't sleep, can't eat; every little cold affects their back—they cough a little, and their heart acts strangely. They are generally miserable.

Such people have kidney trouble, and don't know it.

Their illness is caused by weak kidney action. The kidneys are clogged, and are keeping back in the body, the uric acid and the fluid waste which cause urinary disorders, bladder troubles, Bright's disease and dropsy.

Despondent as they are, it is difficult to convince them, and to get them to stop thinking about their ills.

But a cure is easy and certain. Doan's backache kidney pills will make them hearty and well, by helping the kidneys to drive out the disease-causing impurities from the body.

This medicine is especially for kidney and urinary troubles, and can be relied upon as safe and certain. It does not open the bowels.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by Writing to Foster, McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London W., England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all chemists.

ALLEGED EXORBITANT ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

APPEAL BY THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday, heard an appeal in the suit of Jacob Isaac David against the Collector of Bombay. The appeal was preferred by the Collector of Bombay from a judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty on the 21st March last in favour of the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff, Mr. David, brought this suit for a declaration of his right in limitation of the right of Government to assess certain land, 282 square yards at Military Square Lane within the Fort, which the plaintiff claimed was purchased by him on 17th September 1874 by deed duly registered in the Collector's book of quit and ground rent land, and as a portion of a larger piece of land, held on the quit and ground rent tenure. He claims he was entitled to hold it at a uniform rate of six "reas" per square yard per annum. He alleged that by mistake, for which he was not responsible, that when 261 square yards of the land were transferred to the plaintiff's name under the Collector's old number and new survey number, they were entered as newly assessed at the rate of one anna per square yard, while the remaining area of about 21 square yards was subsequently entered as on quit and ground rent tenure though the whole 282 square yards were really held on the same tenure; and that the plaintiff had paid at the rates above mentioned without noting the difference in respect of the two portions of the land, although prior to his purchase, a uniform rate of six reas per square yard had been paid on the whole of the 282 square yards. Plaintiff further complained that, on the 31st July 1899, he received a notice that assessment at the rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per square yard had been fixed on the 261 square yards by the Collector, purporting to act under section 8 of Bombay Act 2 of 1876; and the plaintiff asserted that Government had no power so to increase the rate; and he prayed for a declaration that assessment in excess of six reas per square yard had been improperly fixed and levied on the 261 square yards, and that it might to that extent be cancelled.

The defendant, in his written statement, declined to admit that the plaintiff's land was ever part of land held on quit and ground rent tenure, and while admitting registration of the plaintiff's deed of conveyance, denied that such registration operated in limitation of the right of Government to assess. He denied that there was any mistake in entering the 261 square yards as land newly assessed, and alleged that in April 1877 that portion was, to plaintiff's own knowledge, assessed on his failure to produce any papers to show his title to hold free of assessment. Defendant further declined to admit that quit rent had been paid in respect of the 261 square yards prior to plaintiff's purchase thereof, or that such payment, if made, could limit the right of Government to assess. The assessment in dispute, he alleged, had been legally fixed under section 8 of Bombay Act 2 of 1876. The dispute affected only the 261 square yards, no enhancement on the 21 square yards having been made or threatened. Mr. Justice Batty decided that the land in question was of quit and ground rent tenure. Counsel on behalf of the defendant thereupon stated that the defendant had no desire in respect of this land, and as against the plaintiff, to contend that the assessment payable in respect of quit rent tenure could be enhanced, and his lordship passed judgment for the plaintiff and declared that there was a right on the part of the plaintiff to possess the whole of his land, which was the subject of this suit, and to fix the uniform quit rent of six reas per square yard per annum, and that the defendant had no right to increase the same, and that the rate of assessment purporting to have been fixed in respect of the plaintiff's land in the year 1877, in so far as it exceeded the fixed rate of six reas, was erroneously and improperly fixed and levied. The defendant was to pay all costs.

It was argued for the defendant in appeal that the learned Judge erred in holding that exhibit G. afforded "prima facie" evidence that the land in dispute was held upon six reas' tenure; that he erred in making out a case for the plaintiff, which the plaintiff himself had not put forward, namely that the land in question was identical with the land entered as No. 44 in the Collector's rent roll. It was urged that the case made out for the plaintiff by the learned Judge was contradicted by the evidence afforded by all the documents in the case, and was based upon hypotheses and calculations, which were never put forward on behalf of the plaintiff. The learned Judge should not have put forward his theory as to rent roll No. 44 without having before him evidence as to the title under which the land heretofore assessed as No. 44 was held. The learned Judge should have held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had a right in limitation of the right of Government to enhance the assessment of the land in question.

The arguments of counsel as to the details of the case were heard during the day.

A SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is every appearance of an epidemic of small-pox and without wishing to create an alarm, I think it ought to be drawn to the attention of the public that much can be done in checking the spread of the disease by vaccination and re-vaccination, isolation of the infected and thorough disinfection of all clothes, bedding and rooms which have been in contact with small-pox cases. There is extra accomodation now at the Arthur Road Hospital and every endeavour should be made to send suffering patients there. Any one becoming aware of a case of small-pox should send information to the Head Office, Health Department, or any of the Divisional Offices or Municipal Dispensaries. As there are many visitors in Bombay and likely to be more, many of them unvaccinated, unless these precautions are taken the disease is very liable to spread rapidly. Information about vaccination and disinfection can be had at the Health Department or the Superintendent of Vaccination, Kalbadevi Road.—Yours &c,

J. A. TURNER,
Bombay, Dec. 13th. Health Officer.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination of the Bombay University was announced yesterday. Cosme Damiao T. Pinto gets the Hughlings prize. Kasinath Sakharam Dandekar gets the V. J. Sankersett prize and the Bai Dayakore Morarbhoy Sanskrit scholarship. Magan Ruttonjee Vidiarthi gets the Kahandas Muncharam scholarship, Mahomed Nazir Jan Mahomed Shaikh gets the Sir Frank Souter scholarship. Vasudeo Devnath Pandya get the Bhownaggar Percival scholarship. Ramshankar Harjivan Tripathi gets the Dewan Bahadur Manibhai J. Cutch Memorial scholarship Jivanjee Cursetjee Taraporewalla gets the Bai Aimai K. R. Cama scholarship. Rahimtula Currimbhoy Pabani gets the A. M. Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial scholarship. The following were declared as the successful candidates:—

SANSKRIT.

FIRST CLASS.—Hanmant Balajee Bhide.

SECOND CLASS

Agashe G Sakharam
Agashe G Laxman
Ajgaonkar R Vasudeo
Ajrekar S Lakshman
Aswal P Baoji
Bakre W Janardan
Bal N Krishna
Belekar S Balaji
Benur M Nilakanth
Bhadbhade G Raghunath
Bhatt H Jeybhai
Bhatt K Mooljt
Bhonde D Vinayak
Bulakh V Ganesh
Chandrachud V Balkrishna
Chinchalkar D Parashuram
Chitre B Dinkar
Chunekar R Sakharam
Dandekar K Sakharam
Dane V Mahadev
Datar B Venkatrao
De hmukh D Vinayak
Deshpande S Gururao
Deshpande S Hari
Devgi S Keshav
Dharadhar N Ramchandra
Dhopeshwarkar A Dhondo
Dwivedi P Dayaram
Firode K Sobhachand
Gandhi N Purushottam
Ghate V Sakharam
Gokhale G Vaman
Gupte D Vitthal
Gupte R Waman
Hiremath G Adivaya
Hiremath R Shivalingaya
Jampie G Prahlad
Jatkar G Bhaskar
Joshi V Bamchandra
Kadkar B Lellubhai
Kanhi L Vithal
Kalelkar D Balkrishna
Kania I Jekisandas
Kapadia N Girdhar
Kasaowalla D Harkisondas
Kazi T Motiram

PASS

Athyankar S Pandurang
Agashe A Vishnu
Ajgaonkar S Shamrao
Ajrekar M Sakharam
Andanimatha G Channamallaya
Avashia P Jeshanker
Bapat V Jagannath
Bastavala G A
Bavdekar A Ganesh
Bavdekar M Ganesh
Bhagat M Trikamlal
Bhagvat R Kashinath
Bhatt N Nathubhai
Bhatt T Naikjibhai
Bhave N Vithal
Bhave V Waman
Bhide S Vaman
Buch U Sakarlal
Chakravarti Bo K Vaman
Chalia M Bommanappa
Chanpura C Mavji
Chhatre G Nilkant
Chhaya K Trikamlal
Cohen T Jeyshanker
Chinmangund J Hanmantrao
Chiplonkar T Laxman
Chitale G Balkrishna
Chitre A Keshav
Chouhan V Ramchandra
Dalal C Nanabhai
Dalal T Nagjee
Damle D Narayan
Dave A Gopallal
Dave A Joyshankar
Dave C Keshavlal
Dave M Balvantrao
David Sayrajbai
Desai A Venkaji
Desai B Keshavrao
Desai B Naranji
Desai D Kalabhai
Desai G Ramchandra
Desai K Sakarlal
Desai M Chimanlal
Desai M Dahyabhai
Desai P Ranvarji
Desai R K nalal
Deshmukh G Malhadeo
Deshmukh G Laxman
Deshmukh H Meghasham
Deshmukh P Kashirao
Deshmukh R Daji
Deshmukh V Raghunath
Deshpande J Bhimbhatt
Deshpande V Vithal
Dev M Heramb
Devdhar B Shivram
Dharwarkar V Ramchandra
Dholakia V Girjashanker
Didwanishe S Bolvant
Dike G Chinnaan
Doshi B Maganlal
Lele N Kashinath
Lele N Ganesh
Lele V Hari
Likhite G Madhavrao
Limaye G Sitaram
Mahajan G Ranganath
Maistry M Raghunath

Majmudar K Shyamlal
Malankar S Jagannath
Mandrekar G Shamrao
Mankad L Bhawanishankar
Marathe H Narayan
Marathe S Govind
Medh D Motilal
Mehta A Umedram
Mehta B Manilal
Mehta H Vamanram
Mehta H Kripashankar
Mehta H Hargovind
Mehta J Narayan
Mehta J Bhagwandas
Mehta K Bhagvatrai
Mehta M Malji
Mehta N Maganlal
Mehta R Vithaldas
Mehta R Chunilal
Mehta S Laxmishanker
Merchant A Gangadas
Merchant M Pitamber
Mhaiskar R Hari
Mirikar P Yashwant
Mohal D Atmaram
Modak M Govind
Modi J Dhaverchand
Mody P Menekial
Mohekar V Narayan
Mokashi V Rajaram
Mondkar A Tatya
Morabkar R Pattatraya
Mulay S Shankar
Mulgund N Annajirao
Munshi S Bhagvantrai
Mukelkar S Gundoji
Nadgir S Nilgir
Nagle N Rajaram
Naik K Devabhai
Naik K Bhagvanji
Naik L Dattana
Nanavati C Chunilal
Nanavati R Peranjiwan
Natekar N Moreshwar
Nulkar V Lakshman
Oka G Vanayak
Oza G Bhavantrai
Oza K Sarabhai
Oza P Magandal
Padhye K Damodar
Padhye V Hanmant
Palekar C Vaman
Palsule S Ramchandra
Pandya T Chandravidianand
Paranjpe A Vishnu
Parchure N Govind
Parekh C Kalyanji
Parekh J Uttamchand
Parekh J Shamalji
Parekh K Motichand
Parekh V Tankarshi
Parikh C Nathabhai
Parikh J Nathalal
Parikh K Malukchand
Parikh S Lallubhai
Patel J Ambalal
Patel R Bhailalbhai
Patel R Govindbhai
Pathak B Keshavlal
Patil B Lingangowda
Patkar R Narayn
Patwardhan R Anant
Patwardhan T Ganesh
Pawar K Madhavrao
Pendse K Lashinath
Pethkar V Balvant
Phadke K Sakshman
Phadke L Balkrishna
Pharak B Ramchandra
Poakshe P Vishwanath
Prabhudesai P Mahadev
Priyan N Hanmant
Raja V Ramji
Rajadhyax K Anant
Ranade D Moreshwar
Ranade Y Rango
Regge M Bhagvanth
Rukar V Narhar
Rukalkar Ramchandra G
Rupera M Chatur
Sabnis M Panturang
Sahasrabudhe G Narayan
Sahasrabudhe M Govind
Samant D Sakharam
Saptarshi G Mohoniraj
Saptarshi P Mohoniraj
Saraiya G Chunilal
Sathe J Ramkrishna
Shah B Nagindas
Shah J Shamalji
Shah K Bechardas
Shah K Ratansi
Shah M Amritlal
Shah M Govindlal
Shah M Lallubhai
Shah M Manekal
Shah N Punjabhai
Shanghvi J Chaturbhuj
Shastree Govind Balvant
Shavani Y Venishankar
Shenoi kar N Gopal
Sheth C Hargovindas
Sheth H Gyeerdhandas
Sheth T Fakirchand
Sheiye W Gopal
Shirkhande S Chintaman
Shirkhande S Vishnu
Shroff K Bhaidas
Shrutriya S Martand
Shuklal D Hargovind
Sidhaye S Bhikaji
Swadi T Keshav
Swami S Gadagaya
Talekar V Ramkrishna
Tambe V Ramchandra
Tembe K Sitaram
Tendulkar A Govind
Thakar A Ganesh
Thakar H Valji
Thakar D Velji
Thakore K Jamiatram
Tharwala K Gordhandas
Thatte N Vinayak
Thosar R Bhaskar
Tipnis D Krishnarao
Topiwala M Dipchand
Trivedi B Jevachram
Trivedi J Girjashankar
Trivedi P Anantrai
Trivedi N Kalidas
Trivedi S Gunvantram
Trivedi V Shankerji
Tulpul H Vithal
Vaghela G Baneshhji
Vaidya R Balvant
Valsangkar K

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904.

GEOGRAPHY AND WAR.

ONE of the most annoying features of the great campaign in the Far East, writes the military correspondent of the "Times," is the absence, the inexplicable absence, of any good maps by means of which the operations can be followed or explained. The reason why there was none before the outbreak of the war was that we have been content with the rule-of-thumb maps prepared by Missionaries for one another's guidance in travelling from one large centre to another. It is remarkable that no serious attempt was made to secure reliable data before; still more remarkable that no effort has been made since the outbreak—except that isolated parties of surveyors would probably have been shot at sight. The best they could have hoped for was arrest and summary execution as spies. But the "Times'" military correspondent declares that as the war has now lasted for nine months, the period of gestation of our official cartographers has nothing of the human element about it, and not a single map of the seat of war has been issued by the Government department which is the chief recipient of our stores of geographical research. This declaration must be somewhat modified, however, for it is a fact that the Indian Military Intelligence Department issued a map—not quite correct and not quite up to date, some of its critics say—and that map is to be found in several of the London newspaper offices and clubs. The Indian Military Intelligence Department can teach those at home many lessons, one of the chief of which is the desirability of keeping the principal journals well abreast of the time as to the progress of surveys that they in turn may educate the general public in geographical as well as in political and social progress. In his tirade against the responsible Government department at Home, the correspondent, whose articles we refer to, makes much of this delinquency and rails that, although it has the information and the maps—our maps—not the slightest endeavour has been made to utilise them for the public benefit. The Russian and Japanese staff maps of Manchuria are also to be found in London, and perhaps are in the possession of the cartographical section of the Director of Military Operations. To the ordinary mind it would appear that the fault lies at the door of private enterprise rather than of the Military Department, which, readily enough, would have given the public maps, if the war had been in our own territory and if England were actually a participant in the hostilities.

When we are side by side with our ally in the field, we shall find that the maps are ready, notwithstanding the assertion that in the present war the mapping section of the War Office has soured high above all possible criticism and has eliminated reproaches by the happy means of producing nothing at all. The War Office is told that the principle of amassing information and making no use of it is both vicious and retrograde. It is not the system, says the "Times" correspondent, upon which some past Directors of Military Intelligence have worked, despite an exiguous staff and absence of funds; for time was when General Chapman never lost an opportunity of placing on sale and circulating in every possible way, such information as the narrow resources of the office of his day allowed him to accumulate and digest. That is all very well, and doubtless it led to a more intelligent public opinion which in a war of our own would be invaluable. But we see no reason why the multifarious duties of military officials should be added to by supplying the public with information in the present case, unless out of sheer magnanimity. But his indignation leads the correspondent to the consideration of the broader question of official responsibility in regard to geographical education, and in that we would support him, even though we do not agree that the maps for which Government is responsible are nothing less than a national disgrace. Nor can we admit that not only all the Great Powers, but even those of the second and third rank are infinitely superior in cartography. We are not inclined to believe that in India a vast mass of undigested material, collected by enterprising explorers in Mesopotamia, Arabia and Persia, lies rotting on the shelves of the Indian Survey Department, because no money is available for the production of maps of countries beyond the borders of India; for we know that whenever a country comes to the fore in connection with any burning question, the Intelligence Department brings out a timely map, and moreover it periodically publishes for the benefit of all concerned a list of the maps available to the public which have been prepared and printed under its supervision. However much India may be behind England in other respects, in this, at all events, it is in advance, and though there may be, and doubtless is, much information which the Department has not yet utilised, we may rest assured that it is not being allowed to rot, but is merely waiting its turn for publication.

Perhaps the correspondent only slightly over-colours the picture, when he says, we have suffered and shall continue to suffer in the conduct of military operations because the teaching of geography has not assumed its proper place in national education and because the learning of it is not widespread. On all sides the neglect of geography leaves a trail of harm. But it is surely an exaggeration to say that the schools with brutal frankness say they do not teach geography because it does not pay. It is to some extent neglected, not sufficient importance being attached to it by the University authorities and the Civil Service examiners. In his desire to bring about a change, the "Times" military correspondent suggests that the Geographical Society when next it meets, shall adopt a resolution urging that in all examinations held of candidates for entrance to the public services, geography shall be classed as an independent subject in which a separate paper may be set carrying marks of equal value with those awarded to history. It is true that there are few studies calculated to arouse wider sympathies, to attract keener minds and to train the powers of observation, comparison and classification better than geography. It is, above all, a science that is essentially practical and of use to practical men. The neglect of it, as has been said, gives constant friction in our international relations and not infrequent wars, leads business houses into constant mistakes and into sins of omission and commission, does as much as anything to permit immoral financiers to draw the capital of England by nefarious schemes. If the Geographical Society, having passed such a resolution, could induce the authorities to give geography the prominent place it deserves in the examinations, it follows that increased attention would be given to it in the schools, both for military and civil services, and it should be of first importance. It is extraordinary that for so long the War office and Civil Service examiners have failed to appreciate that "for soldiers, administrators, missionaries and merchants who have to conquer, develop reclaim and exploit a real world, scientific study of that world" is imperative.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE TIBETAN MISSION.

An article on the Tibetan question in a Vienna commercial paper says frankly that the entry of Englishmen into Tibet and into the holy town of Lhasa has not had any of the serious consequences that were expected from the reserved attitude of the Tibetans and their inimical bearing towards all foreigners. The Tibetans, indeed, made but a weak attempt by threats or armed force to frighten the British away once they had passed the frontier of their country. This unsuccessful attempt has, this journal says, but taught the invaded that they are powerless to oppose with any hope of success an attack by the English, and the invaders are convinced that they have nothing to fear from the undisciplined and badly armed Tibetans. It is, however, hardly true to say that the small handful of British troops pursued their way unopposed and without a pause until they reached Lhasa, for they were attacked and in places, too, that gave the Tibetans, even badly armed though they were, immense advantages. The entry of the British into Lhasa on the 3rd August this year was a remarkable event. For England, says this writer, it is of importance in that it brought near to fulfilment, if it did not actually attain unopposed, her political and commercial aim, and it is important for the whole world as it has been granted an insight into things on which only entirely false or at least very imperfect information was hitherto forthcoming. This last expedition of the British has thrown open to the light of day not only the town of Lhasa, its site, surroundings and inhabitants, but it has discovered much in regard to the spiritual ruler of Tibet, the Dalai Lama. Complete ignorance of these matters did not prevail, but what has been learned through the British Expedition has added to our scanty knowledge and has corrected the false ideas current about the Dalai Lama and his residence. It was remarkable that the lamas made no mystery of their monastic and ceremonial practices, but allowed Englishmen to enter their holy places, and did not seem to be disturbed or distracted in their prayers and ritual by the presence of infidel strangers. Lhasa owes, as we know, its importance to the fact that it is the spiritual centre of Buddhism and the residence of the spiritual ruler, the Dalai Lama. The most important event resulting from the entry of the British into Lhasa was the flight of the Dalai Lama who withdrew before their arrival to avoid the responsibility of negotiating with them. His flight might have had the effect of nullifying the negociations, but the British were not led astray in the least by the incident, negociating calmly with the Amban, the Chinese resident in Lhasa, and the Tibetan officials. The Emperor of China adjudged the Dalai Lama to have laid down his office and his dignities by his flight across the borders of the Mongolian desert and his obstinate attitude subsequently. It was officially declared that the position of the Dalai Lama had for the present lapsed and that his place was taken by the Taschi Lama of Shigatse. The edict further poured contumely on the absent Dalai Lama and warned him that he could never return to power. This daring document destroys all the high ideas of the unapproachable and untouchable nature of the Dalai Lama which was supposed to be the unalterable belief of all Buddhists and it shows that China means to maintain her Suzerainty over Tibet. That the Tibetans recognise China as overlord, the fact that they accepted without hesitation this ruling proves. It is of course impossible to set up another Dalai Lama during the lifetime of the present deposed one, for the soul of the old Dalai Lama must pass into the new. The Taschi Lama was wise enough to acquiesce in the inevitable.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

WITH the near approach of the date when a measure of representative Government will be given to the Transvaal, the colonists have, as was inevitable, ranged themselves in two political parties. The Progressive Party seems to be not inaptly named from the fact tha it is prepared to step from one thing to another, while the National Party is composed of the politicians in a hurry. The Nationalists desire responsible Government at once, failing which they are prepared to accept Lord Milner's scheme of modified representative Government for a strictly limited period. The Progressives on the other hand advocate representative Government to pave the way for responsible Government when the state of the country admits of it being granted. The latter is undoubtedly the saner policy. The immediate or very early grant of responsible Government would give supremacy to the numerical majority, the Boers. At present they are standing aside to note how the cat jumps, and their attitude should warn the British settlers for whose benefit the war was undertaken. The programme of the Progressives, who have influential support, include a firm and just native and Asiatic policy, non-interference in Transvaal affairs by party politicians in England and the making of the Transvaal into a White Man's Home. Absolutely no exception can be taken to the terms of this programme. Nobody can desire anything but a firm and just policy in regard to natives of Africa and Asiatics, but the interpretation of what is firm and just requires to be watched. The minimum of interference in South African affairs by politicians in England is greatly to be desired in the future interests of the Colonies, and the other aims of the Progressive Party are equally commendable.

THE troops in Garrison paraded strongly on the General Parade Ground at 8 a.m. this morning to hear the proclamation read of the assumption by his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The troops were drawn up in line with 12 paces interval between units, facing east in the following order:—Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Battalion, the Yorkshire Regiment, 113th Infantry. Adjutants and Markers were on the ground at 7-40 a.m. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at the conclusion of the reading of the proclamation. Dress—Review Order—Summer clothing—Colours were carried uncased. Bands were massed in rear of the centre of the line. The recruits of the 113th Infantry kept the ground.

THE act of gallantry for which Lieutenant Herbert Augustine Carter, of the 101st Grenadiers, has been awarded the Victoria Cross was performed in the first action at Jidballi on the 19th December last year, when Colonel Kenna found the Mullah's followers in such strong force that he was obliged to retire on Banwein. During the retirement Lieutenant Carter, in company with Subadar Bheiro Gujar, 119th Infantry, returned to the aid of two dismounted men (Indian natives) and at the risk of their lives they carried the men off in the face of the enemy. Had they not gone back, there is very little doubt that both men would have been alive.

MR. HENRY FOURNIER and Mr. Ashley, two French automobilists, started from Paris on Nov. 20th on a tour through Europe, on an Oldsmobile car, for a wager of 100,000 francs. The distance of 4,600 kilometres, by way of Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Rome, Venice, Buda-Pesth, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Brussels, must be covered in 20 days so as to win the bet from M. Dertelle.

REUTER'S Washington correspondent reports that Mr. Hay has received notifications from Sweden and Mexico cordially accepting the invitation to take part in the second Hague Conference. The Swedish Government said it was grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for calling the matter to the attention of the Powers, and said it was of opinion that among the most important subject for consideration was that of the rights of neutrals and contraband of war.

A LARGE number of Paris and Lyons restaurateurs and merchants were present at this year's sale of the Burgundy wines from the Hospices de Beaune, and some splendid prices were obtained, the aggregate of the cuvees realising the exceptional figure of £8,840. This is a record, beating even the famous year of 1865, though the average price per cask of about fifty gallons (£21 14s.) is much lower now. The Hospices have yielded 413 casks this year, although in 1892 the vintage was only forty-eight casks.

ACCORDING to an Exchange Company's telegram from Paris, the "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent says that another Russian loan for 400,000,000fr. at 5 per cent., renewable in seven years, at the price of issue of 96, will be issued next January in Germany. It is stated that 290,000,000fr. will be placed in Germany on account of the large orders for warships that she is executing for Russia. The arrangement was come to by Count von Bulow and M. De Witte. The correspondent adds that Russia will now withdraw her opposition to the Baghdad Railway scheme.

ANNA CONSTANCE FISHER CHILDE, alias Fenn, forty-five, was placed in the dock before Mr. McConnell, K. C., at the Clerkenwell Sessions indicated for obtaining and attempting to obtain goods from the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street, S. W., in the name of Admiral Sir John Hext, residing at St. Benet's, Newton Abbott. Prisoner called at the stores and gave the number of Admiral Hext, who was a life member of the society. The surgeon at Holloway Prison certified that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and Mr. McConnell ordered her to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

THE Economic Collections at the Imperial Institute illustrating the products and resources of India and the Colonies have been largely rearranged and increased during the past year. Special attention is being paid to the provision of explanatory information in connexion with the exhibits, by means of descriptive labels, maps, diagrams, photographs, &c. The exhibition galleries are open during the winter between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. On Wednesday afternoons, at 2-30, members of the technical staff attached to these collections are ready to accompany visitors through the galleries and afford information respecting the objects exhibited and the Colonies from which they are derived.

"REUTER'S Agency" learns that negotiations are practically concluded for an issue of Five per Cent. Russian Treasury bonds to the value of 1,300,000,000 frs. (52,000,000 l.) for five or seven years. The price of issue will be about the same as that of the last Paris issue. The issue will be made simultaneously in Paris and Berlin. Five hundred million francs (20,000,000 l.) have been taken by Berlin (Messrs. Warschauer, the Disconto Gesellschaft, Messrs. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and other members of the so-called Russian group), and 800,000,000 frs. (32,000,000l.) by the same French bankers who made the last loan. The issues will be for the same kind of paper, but entirely independent of each other, without any connection between Berlin and Paris in regard to underwriting, profit, or placing. The issue will be made some time in January. It would be curious were it to turn out that French financiers were incidently assisting German statesmen to play an astute political game with Russia.

THE death is announced, in his sixty-third year, of Mr. Walter Shoelbred, who had been for many years a partner in the firm of James Shoolbred and Co. For nearly thirty years he drove the New Times coach on the road from London to Guildford. The New Times, which was entirely the property of Mr. Shoolbred, had the reputation of being the best-appointed coach out of London and of being punctual to the minute all along the route, both going and coming. Mr. Shoolbred was well-known as a sportsman in the Highlands. It was he, an Edinburgh paper tells, who once had an amusing encounter with a West Coast worthy who was introduced to him on the railway platform at Strathpeffer. Not the least awed by the London magnate's somewhat portly figure, the West Highlander proceeded with native curiosity to exploit him. "Well, Mr. Shoolbred, and what will you be doing in London, whatever?" "Oh," said the great man, "I am a merchant—a general merchant, don't you know." "Hoooch, a general merchant! That's what I am myself. Moreover, I hev two post-offishes."

SWAZILAND REDIVIVUS.

A NEGLECTED BRITISH HERITAGE.

Potentially great, but for years neglected by all but concession-hunters, Swaziland has emerged from complete obscurity, and will now, perhaps command some public notice. Whether from its geographical position, its political importance in regard to the native question, or its capabilities as a future centre of agricultural and mineral pursuit, it is an interesting country which has only remained undeveloped thanks to the attitude of successive British Governments. When trouble threatened in the Transvaal, in the early nineties, we utilised Swaziland as a peace-offering to the Boers. The rulers at Pretoria had been agitating uninterruptedly, for the best part of a decade, to obtain this prize. And the situation had been rendered somewhat awkward, seeing that the cession of Swaziland was fraught with the danger of provoking the Swazies to revolt. These black braves had always been the faithful allies of Great Britain. In the history of South Africa, that grave of reputations, it is recorded, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" that not a few of our victories in warfare with rebellious tribes had been impossible of achievement, but for the unswerving loyalty and active co-operation of the Swazies. In return for their valuable assistance, they sought one reward—their independence, subject to British protection. But it was apparently deemed good policy to throw them overboard, in order to conciliate the South African Republic. It was certainly a perilous step, bearing in mind the hatred of the Swazie native for the Boer, and the unrest that was perceptible in Swaziland at a later period pointed to the native determination not to submit to Boer domination. As a matter of fact, the supposed conciliation of Mr. Kruger was a hollow sham which should not have deceived even the Transvaal President.

Swaziland, so far as he and his people were concerned, was simply a means to an end. They wanted it only as a right of way to the seaboard. Between one border of Swaziland and the Indian Ocean, only a narrow strip of land, forming part of Amatongaland, intervened, and as the latter, at that time, was not under the protection of any Power, the Boers rejoiced at the prospect of having secured a sea port of their own, the coveted spot being an easily accessible harbour known as Kosi Bay. Mr. Kruger, however, was quickly undeceived. The ink on the official cession of Swaziland to the Boers was scarcely dry, when the Imperial Government announced the annexation of Amatongaland to the British Empire. The news was received with dismay in Pretoria, and if high-placed officials refrained from comment which would have betrayed disappointment and chagrin, it was an open secret that the incident provoked extreme bitterness of feeling in Boer circles. It is by no means improbable that, regarding the annexation of Amatongaland as a piece of trickery designed to frustrate the consummation of their fondest hope, the Boers hastened their preparations for a conflict with the British.

On the other hand, the action of the Colonial Office in this matter was no less a source of annoyance to the Swazies, who frankly showed indignation at being placed under the Boers, and the latter in turn smarted under the grievance of having been politically checkmated. We thus see that it was considered a stroke of brilliant diplomacy by the Colonial Office to give a cause of offence to two separate South African communities with the object of securing peace.

As regards the Swazies, whose soldierly qualities and intrepidity have so often been demonstrated, their protest against Pretoria rule assumed every legitimate form, including the ineffectual deputation to Downing-street. But their prayers fell upon deaf ears. Lord Ripon and his trusted colleague, Mr. Sidney Buxton, were convinced and they remained firm in the conviction, that it was not to the disadvantage of the Swazies to be governed from the capital of the Transvaal. In the House of Commons Mr. Buxton, as Under-Colonial Secretary, refused even to admit the existence of Swazie discontent, although it was common knowledge that events were shaping for trouble in Swaziland. That it was the intention of the Swazie sooner or later to offer stern resistance to Boer authority is not to be doubted. But the complexion of things was entirely change by the unhappy struggle between Briton and Boer subsequently, and now that the Swazies are once again under British protection they may be expected to forget the shabby way in which we sacrificed them at the altar of convenience.

Swaziland, therefore is of historical interest apart from the question of its possible development in the practical or commercial sense. At present it resembles nothing so much, to employ an expressive phrase, as an unfurnished place of residence. But let the furnisher, set about their task in workmanlike fashion, and it should soon find shelter and profitable employment for a goodly white population. One of Swaziland's first needs is Railway communicating with the chief centres of the Transvaal, and this need would be satisfied by a line from Emerlo to Bremersdorp, and another from the Swaziland capital to Barberton. While, however, the advent of the iron horse would of necessity hasten the opening up of the richest portions of the country the construction of railways through it could, but prove a costly and futile luxury if Lord Milner's Government failed to accompany such a scheme with inducements to intending settlers.

It is idle to regard Swaziland as a field for British immigration unless those responsible for its control provide ample facilities for its successful development. As yet experimental steps only have been taken to define the resources of the country; but there can be little doubt that it can be made not merely self-supporting, but productive in many directions. The concession-hunter makes few mistakes, and his untiring efforts to secure rights and monopolies in Swaziland before and during the period of Boer administration is at least indicative of confidence in the future of the country. Currency has been given to many curious stories regarding Swaziland concessions. One astute gentleman obtained the exclusive right to construct railways in the country, only to discover later that another smart Anglo-African possessed the sole right to employ steam-engines.

The fact, however, that the Transvaal authorities have now decided to abolish or suspend all monopolies save those relating to mineral or agricultural development, predicates a recrudescence of interest in Swaziland of which much more will be heard at no distant date. The concessions granted in the past were oftentimes quite Gilbertian in character. To have permitted them to remain in force would have sufficed to check permanently any sort of advancement. Similarly, to have repudiated the mineral and agricultural concessions would have proved no less inimical to the welfare of this neglected territory. For these reasons alone the proclamation relating to Swaziland issued at Pretoria and fixed to take effect from the 15th October last will be welcomed on both sides of the water. We have here a distinctly business-like document, of which the following is a brief summary:—

1. The Transvaal laws are to apply to Swaziland.
2. The Governor is to appoint the police.
3. Only concessions confirmed by the Court in 1890 shall be recognised and a Special Commission has been appointed to report upon these recognised.
4. Concessions embracing other than rights to land are suspended till further notice.
5. The Governor may expropriate any concessions at a price to be fixed by the Commissioner.
6. The Governor has power to borrow and to pay out expropriated concessions, such outlay being repayable from Swaziland revenues.
7. If these revenues are insufficient, the Governor may impose a tax on concessioned lands.
8. A tax of 10 per cent. and 2 1-2 per cent. royalty is imposed on metal won from concessioned land in addition to agreed rental.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE GREAT SIEGE.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

CONSTERNATION IN RUSSIA.

BALTIC FLEET DOOMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The bombardment of Port Arthur has considerably damaged the wireless telegraph station at Golden Hill and ignited the Arsenal.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The publication in Russia of the news of the destruction of the Port Arthur fleet, hitherto not known except to a small circle, has created consternation in Russia and Admiral Rozhdestvensky's mission is now regarded as foredoomed to disaster.

A crowd of students re-assembled yesterday at St. Petersburg with the intention of renewing the demonstrations, but dispersed on the approach of the Police.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram from his Government on Monday night.

The Port Arthur Army reports: Bombardment of the eleventh inflicted considerable damage to the wireless telegraph station from the Golden Hill and set the arsenal on fire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The North Sea Commission will probably meet on the 20th instant to choose a fifth Admiral and decide on the mode of procedure. The real work will begin in January.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT,

Rowdy Scene of Oppositionists,

PRESIDENT'S TABLE SMASHED.

In view of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Primier's resolve to introduce a new procedure against obstruction, the Deputies of the Opposition entered the Parliament house yesterday at a quarter of an hour before the hour of meeting, smashed the Presidential dais and table and the Ministerial chairs, and drove out the custodians with the legs of tables, wounding four custodians. Consequently no sitting was able to be held.

THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL

General White appointed Governor.

General Sir George White has accepted the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital.

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES' DISPUTE.

Royal Commission Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Royal Commission in connection with the Scotch Churches dispute has been appointed and consists of the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kinnear and Sir Ralph Anstruther

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.

THE PLACE OF THE AUXILIARIES.

The "Standard" says that the question of reinforcements being possibly needed from home to defend our Indian frontier is under discussion.

Lord Kitchener's available force at present is 226,000 regulars of whom it is computed 196,700 are mobilizable and 160,000 fit to send to the frontiers. As it may be assumed the enemy's strength would be half a million, a considerable augmentation will be required, and it has been suggested that the auxiliaries might be called upon to furnish during three months following the declaration of war thirty thousand drafts for garrison duty.

Some attempt will be made shortly to increase the Indian Army reserve for war purposes.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was signed at Washington to-day.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Attack on Kaffirs.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Occasional disturbances are taking place among the Chinese on the Rand. The Chinese yesterday attacked the Kaffirs on the Witwatersrand mine. Four were killed and thirty-three wounded.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Col. Younghusband's Views.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Colonel Younghusband was interviewed to-day and said there was every prospect of a thriving trade between India and Tibet, as the Tibetans are a nation of shop-keepers.

He was happy to say the Mission had left no traces of race animosity.

LORD CURZON'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

THE KING'S WARRANT.

HONOUR FOR LORD AMPTHILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13,

The King's warrant re-appointing Lord Curzon to be Viceroy of India was read in the Council Chamber here this morning with the usual formalities in the presence of Lord Curzon and the members of his Council and all the Principal Government officials.

An adjournment was then made to the Throne room where Lord Curzon invested Lord Ampthill with the insignia of the Order of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, conferred upon him by his Majesty the King-Emperor. In doing so Lord Curzon made a short speech in which he spoke of the remarkable ability and success with which Lord Ampthill had discharged his exalted duties during the past seven months, and referred to the pleasure he himself felt that his first act on returning to India should be to invest him.

Lord and Lady Ampthill left for Madras by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway after the investiture ceremony was over.

A few friends assembled to bid them good-bye, but the departure was unofficial.

POONA, Dec. 13.

The troops in the garrisons of Poona and Kirkee, namely 40th and 45th Batteries, 33rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 94th Russell's Infantry and 107th and 121st Pioneers with the exception of the East Lancashires 29th Battery, 120th Infantry and 3rd Sappers, No. 2 Company and No. 1 Company of 121st Pioneers, were paraded this morning in honour of the assumption by Lord Curzon of the Viceroyalty of India. Colonel Onslow took Command of the parade. An Imperial salute of 31 guns were fired. The Colonel read the proclamation, after which the troops returned to their quarters.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

CALCUTTA, December 13.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have sanctioned service, in connection with the delimitation of the Aden hinterland in 1903 and 1904, being allowed to reckon as war service.

BRITISH NAVAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

GERMAN CRITICISM.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 12th December states that the naval redistribution scheme is much discussed in Germany. The "Meuste Nachrichten" resents the British claim to predominate all the seas and considers the scheme an additional reason for the speedy increase of the German navy.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

RECEPTION AT PALANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR (GUJRAT) Dec. 13.

His Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur accompanied by the Sahebzadas, the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent and other officials paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor at noon to-day at Palanpur Station. On the arrival and departure of the special train a salute of 17 guns was fired in honour of his Excellency, and a guard of honour presented arms. The station was decorated. His Excellency made enquiry about the condition of the crops etc.

Owing to pressure of work his Excellency declined to accept his Highness' invitation to halt at Palanpur on his return from Sind.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur who visited Rangoon to raise subscriptions for the Aligarh College sailed for Calcutta this afternoon. He delivered two speeches at the Victoria Hall which was filled to its entire capacity. A grand farewell dinner was given to him on Saturday when three hundred guests were present. Subscriptions amounting to thirty-five thousand rupees were raised with hopes of further additions, for which Messrs. Mohomed Mosanna B. A. and Abdul Kayoom will stay here for a week longer, Messrs. Jamal Brothers contribute Rs. 10,000 Mr. Mohomed Kasim Bharoocha Rs. 2,000 and Mr. Yoosuff Ismail Rs. 2,000.

THE LOSS OF THE SECUNDRA.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.

The British India steamer Secundra, which arrived at Galle on Saturday morning with a cargo of rice and sundries from Nagapatam, struck on a rock at 7 o'clock at night, while moving out of the harbour.

This adds another disaster to the tale of shipwrecks, and the harbour scores another black mark against the notorious reputation of this port in eastern shipping circles.

The chief officer, Mr. Henderson, the third engineer, Mr. Maclean and six of the crew went down with the ship, which sank in about five minutes.

Captain Goods was picked up in an exhausted condition, and most of the officers, engineers and crew swam ashore with the help of wreckage, while the others were picked up by fishing boats after being several hours in the water.

The Captain, pilot, officers and men have told their tale of wreck at the marine inquiry held by the Collector of Customs. The captain said that in his opinion the accident occurred through an error of judgment on the part of the pilot. He could not give any opinion how it could have been avoided. The wreck was due to a stormy set of the current, for which the pilot had evidently not allowed enough.

Galle harbour is notoriously nasty to navigate, being full of submerged rocks.

The captain, officers and crew have arrived at Colombo and will await the judicial enquiry.

The cargo consisted of rice for Colombo, and citronella oil for New York.

COLOMBO, December, 13.

Pilot Cunningham is suspended in connection with the wreck of the Secundra. The bodies of three lascars have been recovered. Others are still missing

ALL INDIA CHAMBERS' CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The programme is published of the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce which will be held in Calcutta from the 3rd to 6th January next, Sir Edward Law presiding.

The delegates attending from the different Chambers, other than that of the Bengal Chamber, are Messrs. Major and Hajeebhoy from Aden; Hon. Mr. Armstrong and Messrs Marshall Reid and Noel Paton from Bombay; Mr. Simson from Coconada; Hon. Mr. Webb and Mr. Robson from Karachi; Mr. Yorke from Madras; Hon. Mr. McRobert and Messrs. Johnson Pope and Shakespear from the Upper India Chamber; and Messrs. Davidson and Allen from Ceylon.

The matters to be discussed are as follows:—(A) Suggested by the Bengal Chamber; (1) Registration of partnerships; (2) the development of the Agricultural resources of India; (3) Inland navigation; (4) British import duty on tea; and (5) treatment of light coin.

(B) Suggested by the Bombay Chamber:—(1) registration of trade marks; (2) establishment of an Imperial Customs Service; (3) Merchandise Marks Act (a) with regard to general working, and (b) with regard to the marking of goods of foreign origin; (4) commercial education; (5) short reeling of yarns; (6) the income tax question; (7) insurance matters; (8) Railway Board; (9) the fiscal question and the correct position of Indian Chambers of Commerce in relation to it; (10) sugar duties; (11) the currency question.

(C) Suggested by the Coconada Chamber:—the Transfer of Property Act.

(D) Suggested by the Karachi Chamber:—(1) The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899; (2) the mail service between Aden and Karachi.

(E) Suggested by the Madras Chamber:—(1) encouragement of local industries; (2) proposed amendment of the Railway Act IX of 1890.

(F) Suggested by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce:—(1) supply of rank and file labour for industrial undertakings; (2) appointment of special Judges for the hearing of commercial appeals in the Indian High Courts and the Burma Chief Court: (3) conditions of official owners' risk note in use by the Indian Railway Administrations; (4) repeal of the Indian cotton duties (excise); (5) statutory holidays in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

PREPARATION OF SERUM EXHIBITED IN BOMBAY.

A Press Communique is issued by the Home Department on the subject of inoculation for plague. It states that at the Health Exhibition organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association at Bombay, demonstrations will be given by the Director of the Plague Research Laboratory of the method by which the fluid, used for inoculation against plague, is now being manufactured.

The Communique goes on to discuss the important change in the preparation of plague inoculation serum which has been adopted since the Malkowal disaster. The prophylactic, as now prepared, has been examined by the best experts in London as well as in India, and is pronounced no less efficacious than the old, while it is easier to ensure it from contamination. This standardised fluid is the only one now manufactured at the Plague Institute and is sterilised by methods approved by the Indian Plague Institute. It is bottled by a new method, which Dr. E. Maynard was brought out from Home by the Government of India to perfect. It is claimed for this system that it renders it impossible for any germ to enter the fluid from outside.

A DARING THEFT AT POONA.

POONA, Dec. 13.

A daring theft was committed in the Small Arms and Ammunition Factory by breaking open the window. The iron safe containing some hundreds of rupees was rifled and a small canvas bag containing about Rs. 297 was abstracted. The iron safe was in the office of the Superintendent. The thieves had apparently planned the robbery on the strength of their familiarity with the place, for they visited the tool store and helped themselves with some of them to break open the safe in which there was another bag containing Rs. 800 which fortunately was not touched.

PLAGUE IN KIRKEE.

Plague has broken out in Kirkee Bazaar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Cameron, 1st Royal Highlanders, is appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Cape Colony from the 3rd December.

Sanction has been given for the appointment of Captain Cochrane, Durham Light Infantry, as Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of that Regiment from the 1st January next.

Colonel Monck Mason, Indian Army, is appointed Pension Paymaster, Secunderabad.

Lieutenant R. Price, the King's, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Connell Medowell, Cheshire Regiment, has been selected for attachment to the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment to qualify for the Indian Army.

The Secretary of State has approved of the revival of the appointment of second Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of his Majesty's Forces in India.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Tanner, R. E., has received an extension of two years in his appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters.

Lieut Gordon, 1st East Yorkshires, and Western, Middlesex Regiment, are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 13.

Captain R B Gubbins, 2nd K S L Infantry, from England
Major E Forester Walker, Royal Artillery from England
Colonel M S Moriarty, I M Service from England
Major W H Savage, 2-3rd Gurkhas from England
Major H Acon, J A G's Department from England
Lieut D Munro, I M Service from England
Major A Eustace, 52nd Sikhs from England
Lieut G D Campbell, 40th Pathans from England
Lt-Col G B Renny, Military Accounts Department from England
Captain W T Conwey Poole, Supply and Transport Corps from England
Captain G M H Stirling, 1st Essex Regiment from England
Lieut C A Gourley, I M S from Manipur
Lt-Colonel A H Powell, R G A, from Katapahar
Lieut Lillingston, S and T Corps from Bareilly
Lieut E W J Waycott, R F A from Rawalpindi
Captain Purvis, 10th Cavalry, from Jhelum
Captain P C Elliot-Lockhart, Q O Corps of Guides from Mardan
Lt-Colonel A E Tate, R A M Corps from Calcutta
Lieut J J McC naghy, 25th Cavalry, from Kohat
Lt-Colonel A J Kelly R E, from Kohat
Major H Vickers, from Bellary
Surgeon-General G W M Hay, I M S, from Ootacamund
Captain T B Seller, K O S Borderers, from Wellington
2nd-Lieut H Wright, King's Regiment, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 13.

Captain Cassels, 7th Gurkha Rifles to England
Lieut C A Gourlay, I M Service to England
Lt-Col A E Tate, R A M Corps to England
Major W H Savage, 2 3rd Gurkhas, to Lansdowne
Captain W B Edwards, A V Department, to Lucknow
Major E S F Walker, R. A, to Cawnpore
Lieut J G Kunhardt 74th Punjabis, to Sauger
Lieut G Drlampbell, 40th Pathans, to Sialkote
Major A Eustace, 52nd Sikhs, to Kohat
Lieut W F Hayter, R F A, to Rawalpindi
Lieut F B Preston, B G A, to Umballa
Major Aston, D J A G, to Rawalpindi

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Italian Opera.

A REVIVAL AT THE ST. JAMES'.

GERMAN PLAYS IN TOWN.

LONDON, November 25.

The season of Autumn Opera, which at Covent Garden Theatre has been given by the San Carlo Opera Company, with the sanction and patronage of Mr. Frank Rendle and Mr. Forsyth, under the general direction of Mr. Henry Russell, is now drawing to a close; yet on Monday night, a new Don Jose in a performance of "Carmen" was found in M. Cornubert, a player and singer of a certain distinction, although we would not, at the present moment, care to rank him in this generation among the great exponents of the part. Mr. Joseph O'Mara and Signor Caruso have, for example, shown us with what intensity of passion the part of Don Jose may be filled, and, despite what one always supposes to be the excitability of foreign singers, M. Cornubert fell a good deal short of these two exponents of the part. In fact, one does not expect so calm and uninteresting a manner from a man who obviously has studied in a school where passion is the chief element of operatic artistry. Mme. Lafargue's Carmen was extremely good; fine in appearance, singularly passionate in her interpretation, excellent, too, as a vocalist, and in the last act indicating wonderful possibilities of tragic acting, she stood out as a Carmen of really great eminence and distinction. Signor Amato was a trifle disappointing in the part of Escamillo; and Miss Alice Nielsen was quite charming in the part of Michaela. For the rest, the parts were all well filled, and Signor Campanini conducted with all the skill which during the present season has made for him so excellent a reputation.

Last night, at Covent Garden, a really magnificent performance of Verdi's "Otello" was given, in which M. Maurel took his original part of Iago. Much has been both said and written concerning Mauel's wonderful interpretation of the part; and, despite the lapse of years, we never had thought him so great as he was on this particular occasion. We have before spoken of Maurel and of the exquisite perfection of his art, indicating, as it might seem, a "second and astral variant" of Maurel, always watching himself, directing his gesture, his gait, his movement, even his very voice. It was almost with that extraordinary secsation, which we all sometimes have, of everything having happened before, that one saw him move through the various phases of the character with so infinite a grace, so inimitable a persuasiveness, and so perfect a control over the last details of the character of Boito's Iago, as he showed us last night. There is yet another thing to be said about him, and that is that his voice is even better than it was when we last had the pleasure of hearing him, which is now, if we remember aright, by no means a few years ago. His dramatic treatment of the voice, so that at times you even forget that he is in the act of singing, so intimate is the conjunction of voice with action, seems with him to defy time and to bring with it a sort of combination between youth and middle age, which is as extraordinary a revelation of power as one can see for oneself in our English baritone, Mr. Charles Santley, whose spirit never seems to be quenched by the onward march of time. Signor Duc's impersonation of the part of Otello was certainly very fine; not so rugged, nor yet so passionate as the tremendous interpretation of Tamagno, it yet had certain subtle points which possibly conveyed more of the horror of the situation than did the frank outspokenness and the terrific barbarism of Tamagno. Mme. Giachetti took the part of Desdemona very beautifully indeed. It is one of Verdi's greatest triumphs that he recognised in music the actual character, partly appealing, and not a little weak, of the central feminine interest in the play, which in the hands of Boito has been converted into so splendid a monument of Italian art. Mme. Giachetti sang extremely well, and with a bright, sweet beauty of voice that in the tragic parts was immensely appealing. Particularly was her talent shown in the last act of all, which contains some of the most exquisite musical pages in the world. Mme. Ferrari's Emilia and Signor Massa's Cassio were both well in the picture, and all the lesser parts were adequately filled. The chorus of boys, drawn from Messrs. Bellow and Stock's Choir, acquitted itself admirably; while Signor Campanini added another London triumph to those triumphs which he has already achieved this season at Covent Garden.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Bechstein Hall, Miss Margaret Bennett gave a pianoforte recital, under the management of Mr. L. G. Sharpe. She is, without any doubt, a player of singular talent; more, she has a musical personality. She impresses one with the fact of personal study, and of personal feeling, in all the work she does that is to say, her individuality is expressed by no common ways, but by a direct appeal, without any ulterior reference to any particular music teacher. We mean, of course, that there are two or three schools of teaching which have lately made a strong appeal to the public, an appeal, indeed, so strong that it became quite an easy matter to detectone or another pupil of each method of teaching. This is by no means the case with Miss Bennett, for she accomplished the very rare feat of giving an extremely personal touch to her interpretation of Chopin she played the Scherzo in C sharp minor (No. 3), Deux Valses (Op. 64, Nos. 2 and 3), and a Barcarole—all as if she had thought out for herself the precise meaning of every phrase and of the general sentiment which pervaded the music Her programme inculed works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schumann, and Liszt.

We think that Mr. Alexander has done well in every way to revive Lady Windermere's Fan. It is a very skilfully-compounded play. The scenes in which the action is carried forward are written with the simple sincerity of a man of real feeling, and instead of so-called comic relief, we have the brilliantly insincere dialogue of a man of real wit. To us the one false note is the baby. Lady Windermere loves her child; it is by urging this love that her unknown mother induces her to return to her husband's roof. Yet Lady Windermere, as far as we can recall, never gives that child a thought when pressed by Lord Darlington to elope. And Mrs. Erlynne, when she finds Lady Windermere in Lord Darlington's rooms, and would have her return home while yet there is time, says nothing about the child till every other argument has failed. Surely the child would be the first being in her thoughts and speech, the more so as she is engaged in saving her own child. We cannot but believe that the author felt this, and thought it best not to raise the point. Mr. Alexander has mustered an excellent company. He has handed over the part of Lord Windermere to Mr. Ben Webster, who gives a sort of frank and fearless, if not very profound, rendering. Mr. Aubrey Smith is virile as ever as Lord Darlington. Miss Lilian Braithwaite is very good, indeed, in the rather difficult part of Lady Windermere. That sincerity which is her best quality has not been seen to such advantage since she played the name part in "The Finding of Nancy." One could sympathise with Lady Windermere's feelings, even if one could not share all her views or approve all her conduct. Miss Braithwaite gave the character, as it were, three dimensions; it is seldom you get more than a surface. Although Mr. Alexander takes no part, he has secured the services of three other members of the original cast. Miss Marion Terry, who seems to have aged no more than the play, repeats her beautifully tender and beautifully strong impersonation of Mrs. Erlynne. Miss Fanny Coleman is as amusing as ever as the voluble and shaming old Duchess. And Mr. A. Vane Tempest is again Dumby, who has, perhaps, the pick of the insincere speeches. For the delivery of delicate absurdities, Mr. Tempest has a unique gift. He always speaks thoughtfully, as if his words, however lightly spoken, were the outcome of deliberation. As he said in "The Liars," he may be an ass, but he is not a silly ass, a delightful distinction which few actors would be able to make apparent. There was a crowded audience; it really looked like a real first night; and from the enthusiastic reception we are pleased to think that "Lady Windermere's Fan" is in for a long run.

On Monday night, at the Great Queen-street Theatre (better known to cabmen, even yet, as "Penley's"), the German company played for the first time in England Dr. Max Dreyer's farcical comedy, "The Valley of Life." We understand that the Lord Chamberlain's licence to play it was not granted very readily, and for once we rather sympathised with that much-abused official, for the play is perhaps best described as Hogarthian in manner though not in touch; i. e., it is human nature seen through Hogarth's spectacles but not presented with Hogarth's masterly convincing reality. It preaches the latest, newest kind of morality, but the touch of the author is heavy and coarse, where it should be subtles and delicate, and we could not help but feel that permission to play it in our own language would be rightly withheld. The story is of a certain valley where free love is the custom and the supplying of foster-mothers for the nobility the staple industry. The ruler of the country wherein lies this happy valley sternly refuss to permit the continuance of this Arcadian simplicity, and in the middle of a christening feast his Minister and guards arrive to prohibit the terrible state of things. The hero of the occasion, the youngest father, Hans insults this official, and is arrested and carried off to the capital. Here he is brought into the presence of the old and childless ruler, who refuses him permission to return to the village and make the proverbial honest woman of the mother of his child, and deliberately leaves him on guard before the apartments of his own young and childless wife while he removes himself for a few days. Needless to say that an heir to his kingdom follows in due course, but it seems a little tactless of the delighted father, to go to the valley where he had proclaimed death should be the punishment for immorality, to look for a foster-mother for the young prince, as possible foster-mothers fight rather shy of him until he explains that circumstances alter cases, and all ends happily with a dance on the village green. The honours of the evening went first to Herr Stock as the young father Hans. The part is not a long or great one, but everything possible was got out of it in the delightfully spontaneous gay, young, irresponsible, and withal delicate presentment given by Herr Stock. Herr Hans Andresen, as the old Markgraf, and Herr Max Behrend, as the dull Court poet, were excellent in their way. Fraulein Rosie Grawz, as the Markgrafin, was gay and bright, but not a grande dame; while Fraulein Dalberg seemed a little heavy in the part of the peasant girl Lisbeth.

Master Florizel von Reuter may, or may not be, destined for the greatest things in the course of his musical career, but in the history of music it will certainly be recorded of him that in his youth he combined a very great number of musical gifts, and that he exhibited his skill in each department with a completeness and a meaning which might have put to shame many an elder musician. Now there is a very curious point to note in connection with such extraordinary youthful versatility as this; there have been many who have had various gifts, and who have also proved that they should have exercised one gift rather than another, if they wished to attain recognition and fame from the labour and assiduity which they give to their art. Mozart, for example, was one of the most wonderful children of the world; but beyond the fact of composition, and his own accomplishment on the pianoforte, he never attempted anything more than his genius warranted, and he stood well within the lines beyond which he did not think it write to go. But Mozart never dreamed of realism in music. Master von Reuter has, however, perpetrated a "Fantasia Descriptive" which deal with an afternoon passed at Geneva in the house of his music-master; the little incidents that occur in connection with his own supposed arrival, with his playing with a dog and a baby, combined with the return of the host, amid a scene of great enthusiasm—they are incidents such as these which become the musical inspiration of the boy's work. It was this work which was presented in public on Saturday afternoon at St. James's Hall. It would be an exaggeration to say that this is great music, but it would be equally absurd to deny the cleverness, the inventiveness, and the lavish talent which inform the whole composition. Still we are perfectly certain that although Florizel von Reuter has a singular charm of temperaments, combined with a singularly delicate feeling for his art, it would in the long run be better if he should find it possible to look back after a brief interval upon his own compositions, before he makes them public property.

We have mentioned Mozart yet he himself, though Bastien and Bastienne was written before he had reached his teens, never ceased regretting that he had given a work to the world which was not really worthy of his predestined greatness. In little Von Reuter's work the touch of childishness, even in this age when children are so much loved and encouraged, seems to go a little too far. A Funeral March written for a dog who died somewhere in Turkey seems to us to have in its very elementary feeling something of sickness of course, to the little fellow the dog may have been a matter of incredible importance but to canonise a matter so personal, and to the objective world so trivial, should not come into the arena of practical politics. Von Reuter played also the solo part in Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto, and although he played satisfactorily his sense of tune might have been more precise and exact than it was, even though we are quite prepared to acknowledge that he has a very fine technique and that he uses his instrument, not as if he were a boy, but as if he were an old and experienced hand; many will remember that at times even Joachim's intonation has been found fault with. As for the vocalists of the afternoon, Miss Adelaide Rind and M. Kantorez did their best in various little songs, such as the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," "She Alone Charmeth My Sadness," The Queen of Sheba. Mr. Sydney Smith accompanied Miss Rind upon the 'Triumph Pianoforte Player' it was strange in result because so definite was the accuracy and so facile was the conquest over the most difficult passages, that one almost wished for an average accompanist who might put a little amount of human fallibility into the work Machinery going according to mechanical laws, somehow or other is always no more interesting than the dead perfection th "faultily faultless" of which Tennyson wrote some future, Aristotle of Herbert Spencer will doubtless provide some definite reason for the fact that perfection is not always, in its mechanical sense the highest accomplishment of humanity.

BIG THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

ROBBERY AT A NATIVE CHIEF'S BUNGALOW.

The Hon. Shrimant Balla Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Karundwar, at present residing in a bungalow at Gamdevi Road, Bombay, has reported to the police that some person or persons entered his residence early on Monday morning and stole gold ornaments set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls and pieces of wearing apparel in all property collectively valued at Rs. 19,553. The police inquiries showed that the Chief and his family and followers about twenty-five in number retired to rest at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. About three hours afterwards his niece Tai Bai, a girl aged eleven years, was aroused by some one pulling at the ornaments on her neck and raised an alarm. Some members of the family and the attendants got up and on examining the place discovered that some person or persons had effected an entrance into the house through an open window in the bathroom attached to the house. It was further found that a large wooden box had been forced open and that the thieves had carried away from it two small boxes containing gold ornaments set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls also silver ornaments and silk and cotton clothing. Two gold necklaces and one head ornament were also found to have been removed from the person of Balla Saheb's niece. The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rs 19 553 In the course of the police inquiries the two boxes with ornaments and clothing of the value of Rs. 2,698 were found concealed in a sweeper's gully at the back of the bungalow.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

One of the main objects of the Bombay Exhibition, which will be opened to the public to-morrow, is the encouragement of industries and industrial arts in India, and the wishes of the Committee to make a good show in these lines have been fully amplified in every respect. There have been four large courts—two on either side of the main entrance—set apart for these exhibits. Court No. 1 is stocked with metals, silver, brass, copper, &c., and other works of industry, surgical and musical instruments, materials used in the construction of mineral products, sporting goods, toys, artificial preparations, heads of animals mounted birds, artificial limbs. Several of the exhibits here were sent in from Baroda, Jaipur, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Karachi, Punjab and other places. Forming an attractive feature is a patent gold balance from Amritsar which simultaneously shows the weight of the article as well as the quality of the material by a process of specific gravity. A rare curio is a selection of water stones found in Banda near Gujarat. These stones are chiefly of an oval shape with a quantity of water in each of them. The brass works from Sholapore are also very attractive, but the grandest of all is a gigantic silver "Indola" (cradle) sent in by a local jeweller. It is about 10 feet in height and 6 feet in breadth, and consists of a cradle suspended by two posts surmounted on elephants. The famous Jeypore and Moradabad brass work is to be seen in abundance, as also a quantity of Cutch silver work, Benares brass work, and Madras aluminium embossed work. Then we see some Jaipur arms and some beautiful brass trunks made in Karachi and Mooltan.

The next court is divided into three parts displaying Indian industry. One portion is allotted for medicine, essences, perfumes, paints, soaps, matches &c., the second part contains prepared articles, such as butter, ghee, preserved articles, chutnies, confectionary and spirits; and the third part contains vegetable and animal products, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, ginger, tobacco, dyes, barks, fibers, &c.

To go into full details of the exhibits in the Art Court (Court No. 3), we would require more space than is available, but suffice it to say that the exhibits here, which are numerous and most attractive, are unsurpassed by any other stall in the exhibition. To mention some of the most important, there is a quantity of pretty art pottery, lacquered table jugs, camel hair carpets, pictures and portraits from the Bombay School of Arts, several historical Hindu pictures, carved ebony work, and centrally situated is a gigantic oil painting representing the release of Shivaji from the Delhi Fort, about the seventeenth century. This picture is said to have been painted by a local Hindu lad, who is both deaf and dump. Then there are oil paintings of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, Sir Balchandra Krishna, and several other prominent citizens. At one end of the room is a large model of the late Queen's statue in marble for a Memorial at Ahmedabad, a similar small sketch model being placed near it. A painting on ornamental glass of H. H. the Nizam executed by a local firm also forms an attractive feature, besides a similar one depicting the Maharaja of Mysore. There is also a very typical picture showing Lord and Lady Curzon out shikaring. The marble work from Jeypore and the Vizagapatam ivory and sandalwood work deserve some mention as also the chrystoleum and finger nail work turned out at Barsi. Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector of Thana, has sent in some very instructive photographs of a dry herbarium. A coloured model of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, made of cork and cardboard is very characteristic of the real. Poona has supplied some useful kindergarten pattern sheets, which ought to prove very instructive to children at present studying in that line. There is an abundance of pottery from Jeypore, historical large works in coloured clay, and last but not least, a model of the Bombay Secretariat, the inside of which is illumined with a small electric light.

Proceeding to the next Court (Court No. 4) for the exhibition of Textile fabrics, the observer is attracted by a handsome collection of Amritsar shawls, Benares sarees, embroidered ladies' bags, embroidered Oriental head dresses, gold embroidered native wearing apparel, a very handsome large Delhi carpet, ancient carpets of Delhi make, silk cushions embroidered in silver (one very handsome one representing the Agra Taj) Madras silk turbans, Nagpur silk sarees, some pretty Madras table cloths and curtains, Ludhiana hand-made cloth, articles from Baroda, and models in beads of various designs, etc. etc. Of all the exhibits in this stall by far the most attractive is a real gold and silver frame representing an entrance to a palace, while from the Hindu Orphanage at Surat come some pretty table cloths, real gold thread native collars and cuffs, and embroidered carpets, (some of the last named being executed by Bhil girls.

THE LADIES' SECTION.

A pleasing feature, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Miss Serene Cursetji, Mrs. Tata and Miss Patuck, the Honorary Secretaries, is the Ladies' section, where the exhibits are both numerous and attractive. Here is displayed the finest work in hand-made lace sent in from all parts of the presidency and beyond, hand paintings on silk, pictures of every description in oil and water colours and embroideries, besides a very large variety of Chinese embroideries and silks of various designs. To particularize the exhibits, the visitor on entering the pavilion is first attracted by some life-size Indian female figures, these individually in typical costumes representing the respective castes and creeds of India. Turning then to the competitive section, one observes a quantity of silver and gold embroidery work executed by Parsee and Mahomedan ladies of Bombay and Ahmedabad, one among these being the property of Lady Alisha, a cousin of the Shah. Then we come to some magnificent thread work, turned out by some of our local European ladies. The next glass case displays some smart "Budla" work done by well-known Mahomedan ladies of Bombay and Surat. In the next shelf the visitor is attracted by some splendid hand-woven work by the women of Manipur, Burmah, and Hyderabad, and notably among these a piece woven by the Queen of Chittagong, in the marvellously short space of two hours. All these exhibits were received through Miss Goshal of Calcutta.

Turning now to the Loan Section, the observer's attention is drawn to some very old print sarees of Calcutta and China manufacture sent in by exhibitors from Benares, Pathan, Surat, and Ahmedabad, besides a selection of Bandana work done with the finger nails by exhibitors from Cutch. The next case exhibits a collection of very fine laces and embroideries done by women in Greece, Turkey, Rhodes, Cyprus, Egypt, Japan and China. In connection with this loan section we are informed that Lady Mary Wedderburn is kindly collecting some handiwork of the women of England, and this is expected to reach Bombay on the 3rd prox., on which date Sir William Wedderburn arrives from England. His Highness the Dewan of Travancore has sent a nun in charge of six lace-makers to show the industry among the women in that State. Then, Navsari is represented by several "kh sti" (worn by Parsee women) makers, while some blind girls from Miss Millard's School will every evening be seen in the pavilion turning out some of the finest beaded purdahs. Some Hindu widows have also been engaged to do "saaldosa" work, while two Parsee girls have been employed to do machine embroidery work. There is a magnificient show of tapestry work, notably one piece measuring about 6 feet by 4 which has a representation of Cardinal Wolsey at the Abbey, where he died, effectively worked on. This work was executed by a well-known English lady in Bombay. Some very handsome hand woven and embroidered Japanese picture have been kindly lent by Mrs. Tata, while Mr. S. Dubash has sent in some remarkably pretty Japanese curtains.

An exhibition of the Industries of the poor forms a most commendable feature of the Ladies Section. Among these are to be seen some pretty cane and bamboo work, pictures, "khadi" weaving, tapas and Indian condiments. The poor of the mofussil are also afforded ample scope here. A very large amount of work has been received from the schools in Ajmere, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Surat, Ahmedabad and Baroda, while Sister Nivedita from

Savantvadi sent in some typical Indian seats. Special attention had been given by the Ladies' Committee to Industrial Homes, and it is creditable to note that during the short space of one and a half months that had been allotted, they have successfully collected work of every description from over fifty homes in India. The work consists of some very beautiful embroideries, crochet, Brussels, Irish and Guipure laces made by poor widows and women in Madras, Central India, Bombay and other parts. In order to encourage industries among the poor of India, the Ladies' Committee have arranged to take in orders from the public for this work. To complete the Ladies' Section we might mention some beautiful darned net lace said to be made by the "Ghonds" of Dummaguden. These are a recognized wild and barbarous tribe, but the neat work executed by them is marvellous. There are also some dainty chains of turquoise matrix coral and jade, necklace and safety pins with detachable pendants. These emanate from the versatile lady known to readers of the "Queen,' as "Marguerite" and to Bombay as the "Western Swallow," the nom-de plume of the authoress of several Anglo-Indian sketches. In one of the shelves is to be seen a jhubla (Parsee pyjama) said to have been worn by the late Mr. J. N. Tata when he was five days old.

A word of praise to Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. Panade, Mrs. Lukmani and Miss Faiza who assidnously helped the Secretaries in bringing the show to its present standard of perfectness would not be out of place here.

Lady Jehangir, the honorary Treasurer of the Women's Section of the Exhibition, has received donations in aid of the section amounting to Rs. 4,238, contributed by a large number of ladies through the following collectors :—Through Miss D. E. Watcha Rs. 465 ; through Mrs. Ardeshir F. Unwalla Rs. 446 ; through Mrs. Jamsedji D. Cama Rs. 395 ; through Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit Rs. 245 ; through Mrs. Badrudin Tyabji Rs. 220 ; through Mrs. Vasanji Tricamji Moolji Rs. 200 ; through Mrs. Chandavarkar Rs. 184 ; through Mrs. Jalbhai A. Seth Rs. 120 ; through Mrs. Merwanji S. J. Jijibhai ; Rs. 100 ; through Mrs. Ruttonbai E. Bamji Rs. 85 ; through Mrs. Vishavnath R. Vaidya Rs. 85 ; through Mrs. N. D. Sirur Rs. 78 ; through Mrs. Khirzi Hosung Rs. 65 ; through S. S. Setlar Rs. 10 ; Avabai Framji Petit Rs. 100 ; through S. J. Talyarkhan from a Parsi gentleman Rs. 100 ; and other individual donations included Lady Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Rs. 300 ; H. H. the Maharani of Baroda Rs. 300 ; Lady Petit Rs. 250 ; Mrs. R. J. Tata Rs. 150 ; H. H. the Maharaja of Durbanga Rs. 100 ; and Lady Jehangir Rs. 100.

THE HEALTH SECTION.

A considerable amount of interest attaches to this section of the Exhibition. As one enters he observes an exhibition of the processes employed in the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine (Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic). Then we turn to some medical, surgical, optical and veterinary instruments, hospital requisites, Pasteur's antitoxines, etc., models of a simplex ventilating window, water waste preventor, and several other models, notable among them being one presented by Dr. Dorab C. Hormasji, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, showing the common type of unventilated, crowded and insanitary chawls inhabited by the poor of this city. Then there is an excellent model of the Tansa Water Works. The most attractive, however, are the exhibits of the City Improvement Trust which afford one a clear idea of the wonderful improvements made since the organization of the Trust in the matter of roads and buildings in Bombay. To particularize some of these models, there is a type of a house common in Bombay where plague is said to flourish, the passage in the building being so dark that it is necessary for the tenant to resort to a lamp to grope his way to his room. A model of a well-ventilated and well-constructed chawl built at Agripada for the poorer classes is likewise to be seen as also several maps showing the improvements made at First Nagpada, the improvements made from Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge Road, the various new public streets, and the Gwalia Tank Scheme. Among the other exhibits are some gymnastic and calisthenic apparatus, analytical and technical apparatus, chemicals, and Dr. E.M. Modi's paint removing and boiler composition, Thomas Black and Company's sanitary engines, &c. &c.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

OWNERS AND THE RULES.

A meeting of owners of cars competing in the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials called by the Western India Motor Union, was held on Monday evening at the offices of Messrs Turner Hoare and Co. There was a very representative gathering of motorists, including some who are well-known in European competitions and who have come to Bombay especially to take part in these Trials. Among these were Mr. Basil Johnson (Napier) Mr. D. S. Kennedy (Thornycroft) and Mr. Redewald (Orleans), representing England ; Mons. Sorel (de Dietrich) representing France ; and Count de Grapollo (Fiat) representing Italy.

Mr. Hoare, the Hon. Secretary of the Motor Union explained that the Committee of the Union had decided to invite the owners to elect a representative from amongst themselves to join their Committee in order that owners might be able to state their views and assist in altering and compiling the rules in connection with the trials. It was proposed, and unanimously agreed to by the owners that Mr. Basil Johnson should be their representative on the Committee of the Motor Union.

Mr. Johnson thanked the meeting for the confidence they had placed in him, and proceeded to formally take the opinions of owners on various points, which were fully discussed.

THE REPAIRING QUESTION.

The question how long should be allowed to competitors to repair and clean their cars was discussed very fully, but unfortunately, before the discussion was concluded many of those present had to leave to fulfil other engagements. On being put to the vote, however, it was found that those who had come from Europe and others were in the majority in wishing to restrict the time for repairs, whilst some local motorists wished for no time restrictions.

Mr. Hoare having stated that the Committee were altering the rules to allow steam cars to stop to take water, as it was stated that it was impossible for them to run as far as petrol cars without stopping, and that, therefore, this type of cars would require a special rule to be made in its favour, it was pointed out by several competitors that it appeared manifestly unfair to allow one type of car a special advantage that was not to be allowed to all other types, and, that if a steam car is unable to compete with petrol cars, the steam car should be the loser rather than have a special rule made for its advantage.

A vote was taken, which was practically unanimous (only three voting against) in favour of all cars competing under the same rules, and that no new rule should be made to the advantage of the steam car only.

It was unanimously agreed that cars should be started in such order as to prevent passing or racing, as far as possible.

It was decided to ask the Committee to insert a rule to prevent cars passing whilst running down hill, and that on the level a car must draw in to the left directly it hears another car behind to allow it to pass.

OBSERVERS.

Mr. Hoare informed the meeting that arrangements had practically concluded which would ensure an official observer, being on all two-seated cars, and that observing, etc, would not be left to the driver or his own mechanic. Anyone objecting to carrying an observer would probably have to change mechanics with some other car, and such mechanics would then be observers.

The meeting concluded at a late hour, the owners expressing a hope that their views would be well considered by the Committee of the Union, more especially as many owners had taken active part and had practical experience in such competitions in Europe during several years.

SUIT BETWEEN WALLABHACHARYAN MAHARAJ.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court on Friday, passed a consent decree in the two suits filed by Shri 108 Tikayet Govardhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj against Goswami Shri Valabhlalji Girdhariji Maharaj and others. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for Valabhlalji and Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahuji ; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Company, appeared for Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavati Vahuji.

It appeared from the plaint that the late Girdharji Maharaj died at Jatipura, Girirpj on 9th May 1903, leaving surviving him the plaintiff, his eldest son, the first defendant, his second son, a minor of the age of about seven months ; and the two other defendants, his widows aged respectively 18 and 15 years. The plaintiff was the High Priest of the Vaishnawa shrine of Shri Nathji in Nathdwara, Mewar, in the territories of his Highness the Maharana of Udeypur, Rajputana. On 5th May 1876, Girdharji was, by order of the Political Agent and of the Maharana deposed from the office of High Priest and deported from Nathdwara, and the plaintiff was placed on the Gadi of Nathdwara in his place. The suits were for obtaining possession of the properties, movable, and immovable belonging to the Gadi, and valued at several lakhs of rupees.

For the purposes of the present consent decree the two suits were consolidated. It was declared that by a custom of primogeniture prevalent in the family for about four hundred years, the Jesht Putra or eldest son came in possession of the Gadi, and of the numerous properties belonging to it and the shrine. These he held by virtue of his office as Tikayet Maharaj; they were not subject to partition, but on his death they devolved on his successor to the Gadi. On the death of Girdharji plaintiff became the Tikayat, as which he alone was privileged to use the seal of "Shri Vithalo Jayati." To the idols of Shri Nathji and Shri Navnitpriaji was he likewise entitled ; to properties, movable and immovable, whether received as offerings and presents of "Ingas" and "bhets," or in any other manner; to temples, houses, villages, districts, moneys, ornaments, whether in British India, Native States, or elsewhere. No partition whatever could be made of the same. The writing purporting to be the will of the late Girdhariji, dated 7th May 1895, and other testamentary writings, were hereby declared void and inoperative. The receiver Mr. R. D. Sethna (Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side,) appointed by an order of Mr. Justice Russell dated 23rd July, 1903, should forthwith hand over to the plaintiff possession of all the properties Mr. Sethna should be paid as his remuneration a commission calculated at the rate of five per cent. upon the total value of the movable property recovered by him. From the giving up of the possession, such properties as were to be made over to the defendants were excepted, Valabhlalji, his lineal male descendants, and adopted sons, were declared entitled to maintenance out of the properties in plaintiff's possession at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per year by way of allowance, which the plaintiff, his heirs successors should pay to him from 22nd September 1903. The two widows were entitled to received from the plaintiff Rs. 6,000 each for their maintenance For the proper payment of these sums a first charge was created on all the immoval properties in Bombay particularly those situated in the Bholwadas, Bhuleshwar, Sheth Memon Street (Satta Gali Cross Lane,) Vithalwadi Champagali, Bazar Gate Street, Masjid Bunder Road, Naran Dhuru Street, Kazi Syed Street, Chinch Bunder Road, Jail Road, Kika Street, and Kamatipura, in all twenty-five. Valabhlalji was declared absolutely entitled to cash and notes of the aggregate value of upwards Rs. 2,48,016, besides a silver cradle and silver toys, and a moiety of the ornaments made of diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, &c., and used by males, which were taken possession of by the receiver at Jutipura, and brought down to Bombay. For his and his descendants' use the following properties at Jatipura were given up in perpetuity :—The temple of Navnitpriaji, the paigha or stables of Moti Mahal, the Ratkhana for keeping carriages, the two-storeyed Katcheri building, the Apaji Haveli, and the baithak or seat of Radhakund. From the Bombay properties the following were allotted to him :—Maniarvala Mala in 3rd Bhoiwada, the bungalow and garden in Naigam Road, and the land and fields at the village of Anor. The idol at Jatipura should also be given over to him. The Government promissory notes of Rs. 60,000 included in the amount of Rs. 2,48,016, and others standing in the name of Shri Lakhchmi Vahuji, deceased wife of Girdharji, should be transferred and endorsed by the receiver to Valabhlalji's name. Costs taxed between attorney and client in the two suits should be paid by the receiver to Messrs, Little and Co., out of the property coming to the share of Valabhlalji and Maharani Vahuji Maharaj.

The Court declared that this consent decree was for the benefit of the minor defendant Valabhlalji, and the Court sanctioned the compromise made by his guardian "ad litem" Shri Maharani Vahuji on his behalf.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road Fort, Mr. G. O W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Major-General A. G. Creagh, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

BOARD'S CHAWLS.

The Board considered the report of their Committee on the Engineer's proposals for stricter supervision and the maintenance of a comprehensive register of particulars concerning the occupants of the Board's chawls. The Committee considered that the inspector proposed by the Engineer, should be a medical man of the standing of Hospital Assistant or Apothecary and he should be responsible for the management of the new chawls under construction at Nagpada as well as those at Agripada.—The report was adopted.

DADAR MATUNGA SCHEME.

Consideration was given to a report of the Improvement Committee on the Dadar Matunga Scheme.

It was resolved that the Chairman should be requested to address the Government with a view of ascertaining what area, if any, north of Dadar between two railways, was likely to be required for railway purposes and to what use it was proposed to put it ; and that in the meantime the consideration be postponed and the Chairman be further requested to expedite the submission of two other schemes on the north of the Island.

The Board then adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd December :—Nowlson Parham, merchant, of The Cubas, Thames Ditton, England, for improved means for the packing together or parcelling of metal plates and the like. Julius August Jasperkins, manufacturer, of No. 1418, North Eighteenth street, Omaha, Nebraska, United States of America, for improvements in and relating to roller bearings. Louis Sterne, engineer, of Donnington House, Norfolk street, London, for improvements in gas or air compressors. Friederich Godfried Carl Rincker, engineer, of 2, Linneenspar-kweg Watergraafsmeer and Louis Wolter chemist, of 35, Kerkstraat, Amsterdam (Holland), for improvements relating to the production of oil gas. Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield physician and surgeon, Lieutenant, I. M. S., Madeley road, Ealing, for improvements in or relating to the sterilization of water and other liquids and of fellmentary substances to render same potable or edible. James Frederick Maxwell, merchant of Cocanada, Madras Presidency, for improvements in machines for pounding rice, making soorki and similar purposes. John Harding Wyneli Mayow, proprietory tea planter, Batgodde Estate, Haldumulla, Ceylon. Proper equalising or breaking of tea or other matter during the process of manufacture.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists.

Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SWAZILAND REDIVIVUS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The proclamation from which these points are taken, although suggesting the adoption of a new and progressive policy toward Swaziland, does not afford enlightement as to ways and means. It does not convey the impression that the Transvaal Government is prepared to risk much in development. Indeed, the success of the scheme by which the expenses of "settling" the country are to be provided is by no means a foregone conclusion. A loan on the security of Sawziland revenue would carry no inducement, and without the guarantee of the Transvaal might even end in unqualified failure. Reading between the lines of the latest intelligence, the contemplated loan is more or less a sop to Cerberus—an invitation to the concessionnaires whose rights are to be protected to be "up and doing." In short Swaziland is to be developed by private enterprise. The depleted condition of the Transvaal Treasury precludes the possibility of financial assistance from Pretoria to a material extent. It is also obvious that settlers are not to be attracted for the mere pleasure of enjoying a new order of things which promises no great improvement upon the old. All the circumstances strengthen the conviction that the money needed for the systematic development of Swaziland is to be found by the speculative investor through the medium of the concessionnaire. Whether this plan will commend itself to the thinking public remains to be seen. There are many objections to it, the weightiest, perhaps, being that Swaziland is an unknown quantity except in so far as experiments have proved it to possess agricultural potentialities. The land, it is stated, is eminently suited to the cultivation of mealies, forage, potatoes, tobacco, and other marketable commodities, while the climate is good on the whole. But all this will not raise Swaziland into importance of a flourishing and populous centre. The requisite impetus to the attainment of such a status in the Transvaal is mineral wealth. Consequently, everything depends on the successful exploitation of the gold and coal deposits, in which not a few express unbounded confidence. The question, however, is whether the Transvaal authorities are pursuing the right course. Might it not have been more prudent if before greasing the wheels of speculation to the possible detriment of a community largely hit by South African ventures, they had endeavoured to furnish some evidence of a tangible character ! Have they disbursed any sums of money as rewards for the discovery of payable gold or coal in Swaviland ? No ; the attitude of the Transvaal Government may be summed up in a very few words. They find Swaziland a financial burden, and they seem determined to cast it off. If their scheme is crowned with success, so much the better for everybody ; if failure should wait upon it, the cost will have been borne by those who never are, but always to be, blest."

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff :—Capt N G Fraser, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, vice Brevet-Lieut-Col A W Money, Royal Artillery, on leave. Dated 1st October 1904.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding has been pleased to make the following appointments :—18th Tiwana Lancers,—Major K. Chesney, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Col C P W Pirie, officiating as Commandant 74th Punjabis—Capt K J G Dunolly, late 65th Carnatic Infantry, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, pro tem.

The name of the undermentioned Officer is withdrawn from the list of Supernumerary Officers for appointment to the Indian Army :—Lieut A S G Cattell, North Lancashire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.

Capt W F Richardson, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, with effect from 23rd December 1904, and not 25th January 1905, as previously stated.

On arrival in India, Major J. Winn, R E, is posted to the Jubbulpore Brigade for employment under the Commanding Royal Engineer of that Brigade.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—2nd Lieut J H G Palmer, Unattached List, attached 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment. Capt C H Alexander, 39th Jacob's Horse, Capt F H C Burne, R E, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Lieut A L Paris R E, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Capt E H McB Fenn, 112th Infantry, Lieut-Col G S Hogge, 113th Infanty, Major E G R Wilkins, 114th Mahrattas, Lieut C W Holmes, 116th Mahrattas, Lieut H A Balderston, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Lieut T E A Dalyell, 120th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The undermentioned Officer is granted eight months' combined leave out of India, on private affairs, including ninety days' privilege leave. 127th Baluch Light Infantry.—Brevet-Col G E Even Pension service thirtieth year, commenced 19th February 1904.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India, medical certificate, Lieut L Randall, I M S., for six months. Pension service third year, commenced 26th July 1904.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for three months, with effect from 1st October 1904, including sixty days' privilege leave. Personal Staff.—Bat-Lieut-Col A W Money, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut-Genl Comg Western Command.

The undermentioned Officers and Departmental Officer with Honorary Rank have been granted extensions of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—2nd-C O Bay, Unattached List, attached 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, pending exchange into British Army. Lieut A Mackrell, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regt, for two months, on medical certificate. Capt E C Bayley, 10th Lancers, Somaliland special leave, converted into leave on medical certificate and extended for six months. Capt L Slater, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry, pending exchange into British Army. 2nd-Lieut J Gray 47th Sikhs, till arrival of Transport, leaving England 15th Nov. Capt F F Major, 94th Russell's Infantry, for three months, on medical certificate. Capt H P Keelan 107th Pioneers, for two months, on medical certificate. 2nd-Lieut H S Turnbull, 109th Infantry, for four months, on medical certificate. Capt E H McB Fenn, 112th Infantry, for two days, on private affairs. Capt W S Jacob, 116th Mahrattas, for six months, on medical certificate, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut R Orr, Supply and Transport Corps, till 5th February 1905 on medical certificate.

RULES FOR POSTING CHRISTMAS PACKETS.

ALTHOUGH the rules in the Postal Guide are very clear on the subject, a large number of packets containing Christmas and New Year cards find their way to the Dead Letter Offices owing to infringement of rules. The attention of the public is, therefore, directed to clauses 63 and 165 of the Indian Postal Guide. They are as follow : Inland Post.—Clause 63.—A book packet must be posted without a cover, or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. The ends of the packet, however, may be tied with string. Illustration.—A closed envelope notched at the sides or ends does not admit of a ready examination of its contents, and does not, therefore, fulfil the conditions prescribed by this clause. Foreign Post.—Clause 165,—Packets of printed papers must be posted in unclosed envelopes, or in covers entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination ; the covers however, may be tied at the end with string, but the string must be easy to unfasten and must not be sealed. It is also necessary that the sender should add his own name and address in the lower left-hand corner of each packet in order to enable the Dead Letter Office to return it to him in case the pocket cannot, through any cause, be delivered to the addressee.

THE Kaiser has many capabilities in the artistic direction, and has recently sketched out a new design for his notepaper, which has been beautifully carried out by a Berlin firm. Pale blue in tint is the paper, "Woman's Life" says, and the design in gold and colours harmonises well with the blue. The Shield of the Prussian Army, on which is the Imperial Eagle, is surrounded by the English Order of the Garter, with the motto "Honi soit qui maly pence," and the chain of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. Behind are visible the white points of the Cross of St. John of Malta, with two Field-Marshal's batons crossed, and surmounted by the German Imperial Crown. The design is also reproduced upon the envelopes, and the effect of the whole is extremely ornate.

INITIALS.

IT was Mark Twain who said that a man could not be too particular in the choice of his parents, and he might have added, of his godparents. For, if it is true as the Church Catechism teaches, that our names were given to us by our godfathers and godmothers, it is to be feared that those very forgetful people have a great deal to answer for in addition to the ordinary responsibility which they so lightly undertake and so easily forget. The great desire of these people when called upon to "name this child" seems to be perpetuate their own names or those of some defunct relative, or a relative from whom they have great expectations. But they rarely pause to consider if there will be anything peculiar in the initials formed of the combinations of the names thus given. Yet in these days of abbreviations, initials from an important part of our everyday life. And the carelessness of godparents on this important matter ought to give some people the right to recover damages.

"My initials are T. C. G.," once wrote the irate former rector of Hackney, to a correspondent, who had mistaken the capital O, in the gentleman's signature for a "C" and, henceforth there were naughty people who spoke of the Reverend, Thomas Obadiah Goodchild as Mr. Tog! "A sweet baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Attwood, and a family council was held to give it a name. To please maiden aunts and grandmothers who were invited to the christening, she received a triple crown—Annie Augusta Amelia," and when, in due course, she had to sign initials only she wrote A. A. A., and was at once asked if she could go no further with the alphabet.

Harder still was the fate of poor Mr. Teague, who had been registered with the fond-names of Charles Alford, and although he grew to be a fine manly fellow, with nothing feline about him, he was compelled to sign "C. A. T." He, however, made amends, for he married Doris Ophelia Goodman, whose initials were, of course, "D. O. G.," and thus the cat and dog were united, with what result we need not inquire. It was rather hard on young Watson, who, notwithstanding his round Saxon face, was compelled to sign his initials, "J.E.W.," because he had been named James Edward ; nor was his brother's case much better, for the poor fellow, though the quietest of men, had to sign his initials "J. A. W.," because he had received the baptismal names of John Alfred,

It was rather interesting with Mary Ann Nash, who before she married poor Morrison, was perforce a "M. A. N." and Morrison converted her to a "M. A. M." ; and Jane Elizabeth Marshall prided herself upon the fact that she was a real "J. E. M.," but her sister, Dora, whose second name was Annie, for obvious reasons, was compelled to refrain from writing her initials.

On the whole, perhaps, it is better in many cases to sign one's name in full rather than adopt initials, which may often lead to blunders. Take the case of the lady who wrote to her lover about a meeting they were arranging. Of course, being a lady, the important point in the letter was in the postscript, which read : "Meet me on the bridge at 8 A. M." The young man read the A. M. to mean ante-meridian, and not Alice Martin. The consequence of this little error was that the recipient was on the bridge at eight in the morning, while his lady-love put in an appearance at eight in the evening ? So much for initials.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE PONTIFF'S SHATTERED DREAMS.

At present there is a great air of sadness at the Apostolic Palace due to the death of Cardinal Mocenni, writes the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Of course, it is no new thing for a red hat to be left vacant, but this touches the Pontiff more nearly, as the late Cardinal was a personal friend, and lived at the Vatican.

I hear that his Holiness is very much depressed, and is not feeling well, although his doctor, Professor Lapponi, declares that he is quite himself again. Those who look on see most of the game, it is said, and it has been observed that the three sisters Sarto go very much more frequently to visit him than formerly, and not only that, but the visits, are of longer duration, and they often come away with grave faces and even red eyes. I had occasion recently to approach one of them, but she maintained that her brother is quite well, and all that is said is untrue, but at the same time she confessed that he eats little and feels his confinement. Certainly, the florid, healthy look of a year ago has disappeared. He is still stout, and his manner benevolent and kind, but one would say that he looks at life more soberly, and does not believe man so infallibly good as before he entered the Apostolic Palace. Priests are but human, and more intriguing takes place within his immediate entourage to gain his favour than at the Court of a more earthly Sovereign.

This cannot entirely be concealed from Pius X., and when it comes to his knowledge he is exceptionally pained as he had dreamed of finding all men as himself—good, pious, and unselfish. Hence—in a great part—his sad looks.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	2	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	4	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	4	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	4	4	13
G Mahim and Worli.....	2	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	18	15	101
Total plague deaths to date...	277,744	220,842	
Same date last year... ...	12	11	85

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 393 as against 723 during the previous week. Of the total number 72 died of plague, which showed a decrease of four over the preceeding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 587 which included 56 deaths from plague.

Weak Lungs, Consumption.

PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS.

USED IN HOSPITALS.

RECOMMENDED BY NURSES.

PRAISED BY ALL USERS.

Those who have weak lungs or any tendency to Consumption will find in Angier's Emulsion the very best remedy for fighting the disease. The most convincing proof of its value is the fact that it is prescribed by the leading lung specialists, and is used in the large Consumption Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

has this supreme virtue, that it not only soothes and heals the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, and relieves the troublesome cough, but at the same time promotes appetite, keeps the digestive organs in a natural healthy condition, and greatly improves digestion, assimilation and nutrition, thus building up the health and strength as nothing else will. Pleasant to take, it agrees with the most delicate stomach, and can be taken undiluted or in any desired beverage. Petroleum not being animal oil is acceptable to all castes and all forms of religion. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Perspiration and Dust,

so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery. Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models **£2.10 to £5.5.0** Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes. CARRIAGE PAID to any port. Motor Cars and Motorcycles, Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 226 CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BUY DIRECT FROM

Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.

TRADE C C MARK. E C

BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	Per 7lbs. Rs. a. p.	Per 28lbs. Rs. a. p.
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	Ry. chge.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.

MATHESON & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have been recommend them, names their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GOLD & CO.'S BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

NEW 18 CARAT GOLD PENDANTS AND LOCKETS.

No. 19568. Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.

No. 25795. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.

No. 21186. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.

No. 25796. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 36.

No. 19570. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.

No. 25794. Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.

No. 19364. Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.

No. 23378. Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.

No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs. 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.

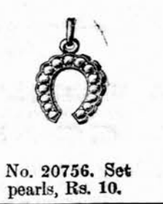
No. 21174. Locket set pearls, Rs. 30. Plain gold, Rs. 20.

No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.

No. 23682 Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.

No. 10136. Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.

No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.



No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.

No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.

No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs 14.

No. 16926. Plain gold, Rs. 10.

No. 21110. Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.

No. 11962. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

WEST END WATCH CO., 1 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. W. J. E. GEIL, whose book "A Yankee on the Yangtse," has attracted considerable attention, has written for publication on Nov. 28th, a unique volume under the title of The Isle that is called Patmos. Mr. Geil's travels, and personal observations together with his clear style of writing, fit him specially well to deal with this subject. The work will be of considerable interest as dealing with the spot so closely associated with the Revelations of St. John the Divine.

It is said that the King is taking a keen personal interest in the preparation of Queen Victoria's correspondence during the early years of her reign. The work will necessarily be of the highest interest as a contribution to the history of the nation.

The fine edition of Ruskin, which Mr. George Allen is publishing, makes good progress. Another volume will be ready for those who think of giving the edition as a Christmas present. It consists of "Elements of Drawing," and of other writings on drawing, from the pen of Ruskin.

Mr Henry James has had various requests to write a series of articles giving his impressions of America re-visited. He has not accepted any of them yet, but he will certainly put his impressions on paper. The only question is whether he will not publish them as a book.

It is possible that the biography of Sir James Graham may be ready in the spring, but the autumn is more likely. Gladstone once said that Graham's letters would be as interesting as those of any man of his time. He was in three Governments, and had much influence in the country, though to-day his name is not, perhaps, very familiar.

At the time of his death Mr. F. G. Kitton was finishing a book on what Mr. William Sharp would call the literary geography of Dickens. It is practically ready for publication, but as the autumn is now well advanced, it is to be held over until the spring. Nobody was better qualified than Mr. Kitton to write about Dickens and his associations.

There appeared, in the year 1625, a work entitled Purchas: His Pilgrimes, and it has never been reprinted. Now Messrs. Maclehose are to re-issue it has a continuation of their elaborate edition of Hakluyt's Voyages. The first volume will contain the early voyages and records of the East India Company which was founded in the year 1600. The latter-day interest in those adventurous times is shown by the fact that more than half the edition has already been taken up.

The "Memorials" of Sir Edward Burne-Jones which his widow has prepared, are being issued shortly. A feature of it is its illustration which include over forty photogravure plates. It is equally interesting for the intimacy with which it brings out the development of a singularly idealistic character, the work which is in two volumes, opens with the artists childhood in Birmingham for of course he belonged to the Midland city.

Chapman's translation of Homer has long been considered the most robust rendering of the great Greek classic. His vigorous Elizabethan English made a strong appeal not only to contemporaries like Ben Jonson but to the delicate literary taste of Keats. Chapman's Homer is about to be issued in two volumes by Messrs. Newnes one containing the "Iliad" the other the Odyssey and shorter poems. Each volume will have a frontispiece portrait of Chapman.

Mr. Lewis Melville has finished his book on The Thackeray Country for Blacks Pilgrimage Series but it may not be issued until after Christmas. What is the Thackeray Country? There is none in the sense of Mr. Hardy's Wessex and Mr. Melville's plan has been to treat of localities of primary interest to those who are acquainted with the life and writings of Thackeray. He writes of his London homes, goes with him to Paris and follows his travels on the Continent and in America.

New editions of three of their guides—those to Egypt, Palestine, and Italy—are being issued by Messrs. Macmillan. Hitherto Egypt and Palestine have been dealt with in one volume. It was thought, however, that it would be more convenient if travellers had separate volumes. Certainly these will be handier, and the man who goes to Egypt does not, necessarily, go to Palestine. Already the Macmillan guide to Italy is in a fifth edition, a fact which indicates how popular that country is with English people.

The lady who writes as George Paston is the author of a little volume which Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish. It deals with Old Illustrated Books, and it is intended as an introduction to the Illustrated Pocket Library. It gives notes about the authors and artists of the famous books, illustrated in colours which were produced in great numbers at the beginning of last century, and describes the best known of them. Among the names which arise are those of Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Aiken, Leech, Pierce Egan, Combe, Surtees, and the great publisher of colour books Rudolph Ackermann.

Bric-a-Brac.—The new edition of Mr. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" may not be ready until after Christmas.—Mr. G. A. Simonson's monograph on Francesco Guardi will be published next week by Messrs. Methuen. It represens the first attempt to collect materials for a life of Guardi, and submit his works to careful criticism.—A beautiful edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," with illustrations in colour by Miss Gertrude Hammond, is appearing soon with Messrs. Black. There cannot, it would seem, be too many editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress."—Mr. Edmund Candler is just finishing the book in which he tells "The Story of the Tibet Mission," and Mr. Arnold will publish it without delay. Mr. Candler accompanied the mission to Lhasa.—In a work which Mr. A. H. Bullen is just publishing, Miss Constance Simon traces the history of English furniture from the reign of William and Mary to the early years of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Archer, by suggesting that Mr. Stephen Phillips risks an impression of incongruity by making his Cambridgeshire Cromwellians talk in lyrical verse, raises a large question in criticism. An interesting parallel may be suggested in Wagner's theory that only mythical subjects were appropriate for opera. Wagner, touched a real limitation of opera, because—whatever the extremer Richard Straussites may say—music is an appropriate language only for emotions. So far as poetry is to be regarded exclusively as the language of emotion, to that extent the same limitation applies. But Mr. Archer's objection is a matter of audience rather than art. Shakespeare's audience did not shy at hearing Queen Elizabeth's own father and his Ministers talking in blank verse. A modern theatre would cackle from stalls to gallery if Palmerston and Peel were introduced talking blank verse. We have been broken in to a cramping kind of realism, so much so that some moderns ask for realism even in opera, which is absurd. It is almost a pity that the dramatists an novelists cannot leave the Bible narratives alone.

It is fifty years from the death of Lockhart, known among his literary intimates as the Scorpion. On April 3rd last was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Wilson, the roystering bravo of Blackwood. Reviewers have still to bear hard words from the authors, and from the stray reviewer here and there the authors have still now and then to hear a hint of disapproval; but on the whole, in the ways of these fifty years, it is manifest that the manners of criticism have become profoundly milder. Even Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine rate their critics more in pity then in anger. There is no pleasing everyone. Not even the mild manners of modern reviewers please every one. Was it not Lord Rosebery—not naturally, one would suppose, a fierce person—who was pleading the other day the crying need there was now for a flagellating critic? Not, of course, for The Last Phase. The truth is that authors most sensitive to the lash themselves have no rooted dislike to watching it playing about the shoulders of their fellows.

Mr. Percy Cross Standing is engaged upon a biography of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, R A the first extended account of the artist's life and work that has been attempted. It is hoped the volume will be ready for publication in the spring.

The second portion of The German Official Account of the War in South Africa will not be issued until next year. This volume will deal with the advance to Pretoria and the Upper Tugela campaign. It will be remembered that the work has been prepared in the historical section of the Great General Staff at Berlin, and has been translated by Col. W. H. H. Waters, late military attache at the Berlin Embassy.

Although Lord Robert Cecil's labours in editing his father's contributions to the "Quarterly" are approaching their close, it seems improbable, after all, that the book will see the light until early next year. The ex-Premier's literary association with the Review covered a period of no less than 23 years—from 1860 to 1883—and his articles in all numbered 33, extending in some instances to 60 pages or so. The first of the forthcoming volumes is to be composed of papers of a politico-biographical nature—among them, doubtless, those two noted essays, his "Lord Castlereagh" and his review of Lord Stanhope's "Life of Pitt."

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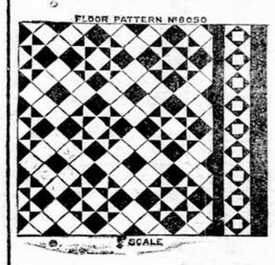

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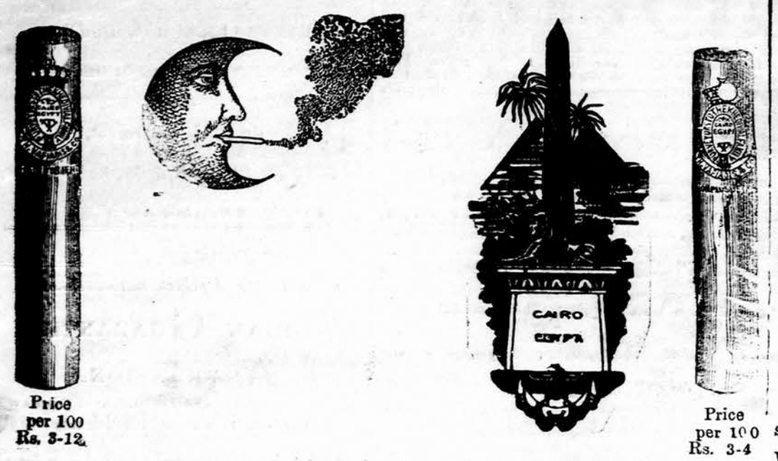

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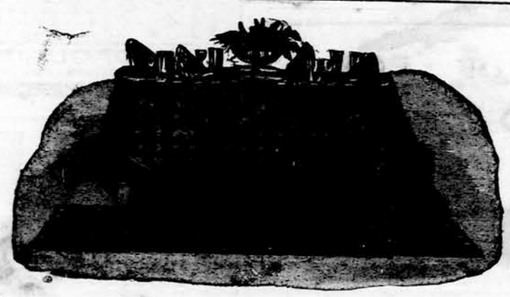

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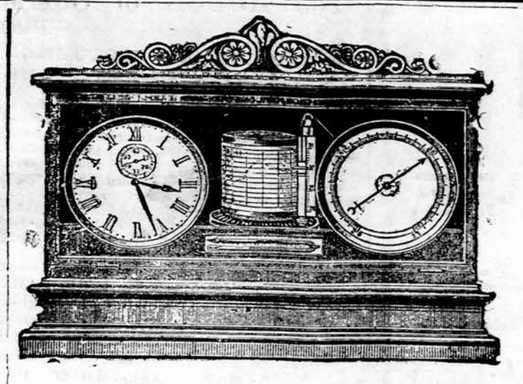

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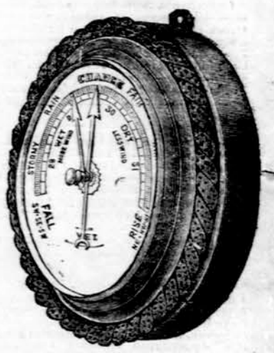

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